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NAVY TIGHTENS BLOCKADE GRIP UPON GERMANY

Great Britain Adopts Stricter Measures, For Which Dutch Papers Claim Neutrality May Have Cause For Gratitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is clear from various reports from neutral countries that the British navy is establishing a stricter blockade of Germany. The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant points out that on Jan. 4 last year the German Minister at The Hague notified the Dutch Government that his Government would take measures against all suspected fishing vessels in the North of Heligoland and in the neighboring maritime area, which latter phrase, subsequent correspondence showed, included the area within a radius of 100 miles from Heligoland. This paper states that the danger zone now proclaimed by Great Britain coincides roughly with the above zone and it adds that if Britain succeeds in counteracting the activity of the German submarine neutrals will have cause for gratitude.

The Telegram also maintains that if the new measures restrict the submarine danger, the advantage to neutrals will be greater than the disadvantage. Speaking at Nottingham last night, Lord Robert Cecil, who said the only way of winning the war was to beat the enemy in the field, maintained that the blockade had done much. They had absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of the enemy and believed they had succeeded in largely diminishing German trade with neighboring neutrals.

For weeks past they had heard from many sources of food riots in enemy countries, of great crowds waiting outside shops to obtain food, of copper from furniture and of door handles and church bells melted down. They heard, Lord Robert Cecil continued, of a complete lack of rubber for civilian purposes, at least, and it appeared unquestionable that the enemy had little wool and less cotton, and were making clothes and boots of paper. He was asked why they did not blockade neutral countries, but he thought that would not come very well from a country warring in defense of the rights of small nations, and would only have increased the number of their enemies.

Their plans had done no violence to the rights of smaller countries, and, without infringing their neutrality, had succeeded in depriving Germany of traffic in goods. It was to the credit of the last Government, as well as the

(Continued on page five, column three)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Considerable activity is reported from various points on the western front during the past 24 hours, although no movements of special importance have taken place. Paris reports the repulse of German surprise attacks between Solons and Rheims and the successful bombing of German positions at Ham, Etain, Ouchy and other places. The official Belgian communiqué also reports successful defensive actions; while London announces further raids in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt in the course of which many German dugouts were bombed and some prisoners taken.

Berlin reports that on the eastern front, in the Riga sector, fighting was renewed on the River Aa, and that it developed "favorably to the German troops."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The War Office announcement of last night reads:

On the western front there has been only the usual trench fighting. On the eastern front new engagements on the river Aa took a course favorable for us.

Macedonian front: In the bend of the Tcherana and in the lowlands of the Struma clashes occurred between reconnoitering detachments.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The report from British headquarters in France issued last night reads: A successful raid was carried out last night on the Somme front in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt. Many of our opponent's dugouts were bombed; a machine gun was destroyed and 17 prisoners were taken. We also entered our opponent's lines early last night east of Souchez and did much damage to their works.

German artillery was very active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Lesboufs. We bombarded our opponent's positions opposite Richebourg-l'Avoue and east of Armentières and Ypres.

Our airplanes carried out successful bombing operations on Sunday night and again yesterday. In the course of

(Continued on page five, column three)

GREEK SALUTE TO ALLIED FLAGS AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE

Entente Representatives See in Act Full Reparation For the Events of Dec. 1

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The ceremony of saluting the Allied flags in one of the most historic places of Greece was a spectacle the impressiveness of which will not readily be forgotten by those taking part. The impression among Entente representatives was that it constituted full reparation for the actual events of Dec. 1. Prince Andrew of Greece himself led the first detachment of cavalry and his personal acceptance of this disagreeable duty was considered a good sign.

In the open space in front of the Zappeion, 1000 Greek troops were drawn up on three sides of the square with a separate group facing the Allied standards, which at 3:30 were carried from the Zappeion, each of the four by a detachment of six men, who placed themselves directly in front of the entrance steps. The four Entente representatives, Monsieur Cuillemin, Sir Francis Elliot, Count Bosdari and Prince Demidoff followed and took up a position between the pillars of the Zappeion, while the others present included legation officials, admirals and generals and others.

Immediately the flags appeared, the bands with mixed naval and military forces played the Entente national anthems, while all the troops presented arms and remained thus for some time. The cannon posted above the stadium fired a salute of 21 guns, to which the Allied fleet at Keratsini replied.

The square reformed and marched slowly past the steps of the Zappeion. As each platoon passed, the men faced toward the Allied flags, while the officer in command lowered his sword. Then came the cavalry with Prince Andrew leading a detachment. As Prince Andrew, without any sign of reserve, saluted the Allied flags the Entente representatives on the steps returned the salute.

The whole scene was distinctly impressive, with its surroundings of palms and pillars and the acropolis dominating all surroundings.

SPAIN DISCOUNTS ALARMIST REPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The more alarmist reports regarding lead found on the railroad near Puente Genil, shortly before the royal train was due to pass, are being discounted, as foreshadowed in previous messages. The consignees of the lead dispatched from Puente Genil declare two blocks are missing, and accidental loss is implied.

While this is not conclusive, it is significant that the announcement has governmental authority.

BRITISH STATEMENT REGARDING LAURENTIC

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty contradicts the statement in some of the morning papers that there was not sufficient time to save all who escaped from the explosion and that the Laurentic sank with over 200 men. There was ample time, the Admiralty says, to save everybody. The ship was carefully searched above and below and all hands put into boats, the losses being due to the severity of the weather.

NEUTRALITY LAW ARRESTS ARE MADE

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Four French soldiers who arrived here today on the steamer Chester Chapin, wearing their uniforms, were arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. Two of the men were released and allowed to catch a train for Halifax, N. S.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Business and Finance | Pages 12-13 |
| Stock Market Quotations | |
| U. S. Steel Earnings of Record Volume | |
| Quiet Conditions in Wool Trade | |
| Large Orders for Locomotives | |
| Dividends Declared | |
| Weather Report | |
| Editorials | Page 18 |
| Portugal | |
| The New Haven Again | |
| Russian Trade Revival | |
| No Confiscation in Mexico | |
| First Skyscraper, Builders | |
| Notes and Comment | |
| Education | Page 14 |
| Nursery Schools for Young Children | |
| in England | |
| Education of the Future Citizen | |
| University of Leeds and the Government | |
| The Problem of Democracy | |
| Wisconsin Students and Freedom | |
| Internationalism in American Colleges | |
| European War | |
| Allied Conference in Russia | 1 |
| British Blockade Grip Tightens | 1 |
| Greek Salute of Allied Flags | 1 |
| Peace War Reports | 1 |
| Peace Address in Senate | 1 |
| Peace Note "Leak" Inquiry | 1 |
| Operations on Italian Front—II | 1 |
| War Review of 1916—II | 2 |
| Greeks for Salonika Army | 2 |
| Significance of Balkan Theater | 2 |
| General News | |
| Conspirators in Court | 1 |
| Electoral Questions in Britain | 1 |

LEGISLATORS IN BRITAIN FAVOR SUFFRAGE PLAN

Conference of Parliament Members Recommend Measure of Woman Suffrage—Other Electoral Questions Debated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A White Paper issued last evening contains the recommendations of a conference of members of Parliament, convened by the Speaker to consider electoral reform and arrive, if possible, at agreed recommendations. The report states the conference decided by a majority that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred and the majority decided that if Parliament conceded this the vote should be given to all women on the Local Government Board register or to wives of men on this register at some fixed age, 30 and 35 being favored, and that women graduates should be entitled to a vote as university electors.

On plural voting, the conference decided that a person should not vote at the general election in more than one constituency, provided a person shall be entitled to one additional vote in another constituency in respect of occupation of any business premises or of any qualification he may have as a university voter.

The conference also recommends that all elections should be on one day and recommends redistribution of seats with 70,000 population as the standard unit.

Other recommendations embody proportional representation and deal with registration, soldiers' votes, absent voters, university representation and fantastic candidatures.

It is also recommended that every person of full age, not legally incapacitated, who has resided for the qualifying period shall be entitled to registration, and a recommendation limits the effects of removals.

AUSTRIAN RULER CONFERS WITH STATE OFFICIALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten's Vienna correspondent attaches great significance to the audience Emperor Karl recently granted Dr. von Koserer at Baden, near Vienna, at which well-informed circles assume foreign as well as internal politics were discussed, especially Austrian relations with the United States.

The Emperor has also consulted Baron Burian, Count Czernin and Count Monte Cuculi, formerly commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy.

Bulgarian King Honored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—On returning from German headquarters, Emperor Karl paid a two hours' visit to the King of Bulgaria at Boestven, handing him the Austrian Field Marshal's baton.

NO CHANGES IN CABINET PLANNED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau—WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson contemplates no changes in his Cabinet, it is made known at the White House. The President has made this emphatic in his conversations with friends.

SPANISH WIRELESS SERVICE EXTENSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—An official announcement states that next week the Spanish wireless telegraphy service will be extended to the United States, the Philippines, China and Japan.

ABOLITION OF FEES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England—The Treasury in consultation with the banks of England and of Ireland announces the abolition of all fees payable to the Government in connection with the transfer of all registered and inscribed Government securities.

The banks of England and of Ireland have also agreed to waive all fees payable to them in the same connection, excepting those for certain special or urgency services.

In addition the stamp duty of 10s. per power of attorney for the sale, transfer or acceptance of above stocks will be abolished. These alterations take effect the day the dealings commence.

LEE ENFIELD RIFLE FAVORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A white paper was issued yesterday containing correspondence regarding the rejection by the War Office last July of the Canadian Ross rifle in favor of the Lee Enfield rifle and the request to the Canadian Government not to permit more Ross rifles to be brought to England.

TSAR TO RECEIVE DELEGATES FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES

Conference to Begin Tomorrow and to Take Up Operations, Finance and Supplies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Allied delegates are to be received today by the Tsar. M. Pokrovsky entertained the delegates to dinner yesterday evening.

On Thursday, the actual sittings of the conference will begin under the presidency of the Foreign Minister. The Russian press is extending a warm welcome to the delegates and states the conference will be divided into three parts—operations, finance and supplies.

M. Chatelais, Assistant Finance Minister, will be secretary-general of the conference, while the Russian representatives at the conference will include the Minister of Finance and Communications and M. Sazonoff.

The Tsar has conferred decorations upon the British representatives.

REGULATION OF COAL BUSINESS IS ADVOCATED

Recommendations of High Cost of Living Board Designed to Afford Relief From Excessive Prices Before Committee

Two means of relief from excessive coal prices, recommended by the Massachusetts Commissioner on the Cost of Living, were considered before committees of the Legislature, today at public hearings. Robert Luce, chairman of the commission, told of the need of Federal regulation of the coal situation and urged memorializing Congress to this effect.

The recommendation before the Committee on Federal Relations was to the effect that Congress be asked by the Massachusetts Legislature to give power to the proper Federal authorities to regulate the transportation of coal throughout the Nation and to separate the coal business from control of any railroad. The close relations between coal producers and the railroads, was held by the commission to be one of the factors in the exorbitant retail prices which have been charged this winter.

Included in the power which should be given to some Federal authority, the commission believes, is authority: (1) to supervise the distribution, loaded coal cars and the return of empty coal cars; (2) to direct the railroads in an emergency to give the right of way to coal over other merchandise, such as stone and lumber, that is not an immediate necessity of life; and (3) to fix the maximum price at which anthracite coal may be sold at the mines.

Chairman Luce told the committee that his commission had found that about three-quarters of the anthracite coal business was in the hands of nine corporations; furthermore, that certain railroads were so closely affiliated with coal companies that they dictated the transportation in many instances. It was found, for instance, that some railroads which were making a generous profit on coal hauls, were in a position to send the output of the mines to cities at a great distance, to the disadvantage of places nearer by, as New England, among others.

The commission also thought it was rather strange that independent coal companies could get plenty of coal cars from the railroads whereas powerful coal corporations could not, and the commission wondered whether the railroads supplied cars on the basis of the highest price that could be obtained. It was suspected that the independent were paying more than were the big corporations.

Chairman Luce favored regulation (Continued on page four, column three)

WESTERDYK'S CASE AS GREAT BRITAIN SEES IT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—With regard to Dutch criticism of the British Government's action regarding the Dutch steamer Westerdijk, The Christian Science Monitor representative gathers that authoritative opinion remains the same as it has always been since the bunker coal question developed.

As Lord Robert Cecil has frequently pointed out in conversations with The Christian Science Monitor representative and others, the British Government considers it is quite entitled to refuse bunker coal to any ship which really intends to use it to assist Great Britain's opponents. They, therefore, consider they are entitled in granting bunker coal to make conditions which shall prevent the coal being used in any such way. If the owners of ships are prepared to accept these conditions they can have coal, otherwise not; and therefore the statements in the Dutch press as to a vessel having been detained and as to this being an unfriendly act are meaningless.

So far as the British Government is concerned, the Westerdijk can proceed with her cargo to Holland or not, exactly as she pleases, but the Government is not prepared to furnish her with bunker coal unless she is prepared to accept these conditions.

The adequate compensation indicated is promised in return.

The Government has simply attached to the granting of coal those conditions of which the Westerdijk owners have frequently been informed, and until they accept these conditions coal will continue to be refused.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR ADOPTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A Constantinople telegram states the Turkish Chamber, at the instance of the Government, has sanctioned the adoption of the Gregorian calendar.

APPEAL FOR DEFENSE FORCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King has issued an appeal to men over the military age to join the volunteers for the defense of Great Britain against any possible invasion.

GERMANY MAY ANSWER WILSON PEACE MESSAGE

Thought Probable Central Powers May Make Known Readiness to Adapt Themselves to President's Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is intimated in German quarters that it would not be surprising in the least if, in the near future, Germany should send to the United States some form of communication in response to the President's address. What this note may be was not stated, but it is considered that the German Government will make known its readiness to adapt itself to the recommendations made by the President. In these same quarters it is not expected that terms of peace for the conclusion of the present war will be given unless they are asked for. Indeed, these terms are now well known, not only to the President, but to the world at large.

Reports are persistent that the German Government is about to begin extensive offensive operations with its new fleet of submarines, and that in these operations all belligerent merchant ships, armed force and aft, will be considered enemy naval auxiliaries.

One unofficial report from Amsterdam is that Berlin is about to issue a warning to neutrals to this effect. At the German Embassy, it is said, nothing is known concerning the impending campaign. It is frankly stated, however, that ships armed force and aft will be considered by Germany as being armed offensively. This view is in direct opposition to the contention of the United States, it is declared, in that the position of this Government is that all belligerent ships armed are to be considered subject to the rules governing merchantmen until the purpose of the arms on board is learned.

The President's efforts for future world peace were defended in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, in reply to a speech in which Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, approved the course of the President in propounding the question of peace in his recent Senate address, but objected to any international compact likely to involve the United States in "a quarrel not our own."

After the Senate had debated the question of international tranquility for two hours and a half, the Democrats, to whom such discussion is of (Continued on page five, column two)

CONSPIRATORS AGAINST BRITISH PREMIER IN COURT

Four Persons Under Capital Charge—Alleged Act Also Aimed at Mr. Henderson

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—DERBY, England (Wednesday)—The Police Court proceedings began in Derby today in connection with four persons, charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson. Three of the suspected persons were arrested at Derby yesterday evening and the fourth at Southampton. Scotland Yard inquiries were carried out with the utmost secrecy and other persons are stated to be concerned with the alleged conspiracy.

Only formal evidence of the arrest was given today and the accused were then remanded until Saturday, after which the case will be resumed on Monday to complete it in time for a hearing at the Derby Assizes on Wednesday if the accused are committed for trial.

Nothing whatever has been allowed to transpire either as to motives or methods, although the prisoners are understood to have very warm sympathies for conscientious objectors to military service.

SENATE PASSES THE "BONE-DRY" ALASKA BILL

Ratification by Citizens of Territory and Legislature Denied—Passage Follows Favorable Action by Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau—WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Alaska "Bone-Dry" Prohibition Bill without a roll call, defeating motions to submit the bill to the Alaskans for ratification and another to require ratification by the Territorial Legislature.

The bill, introduced Jan. 23 by Senator Jones of Washington, was only reported to the Senate this morning and its speedy passage is taken as another indication of the prohibition sentiment in the upper branch of the Congress. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence.

Senator Jones, in obtaining consent to consider his bill, explained that it had been drawn up in consultation with the Governor of Alaska, the Alaskan delegate in Congress and the Territorial Legislature. Its passage follows a favorable vote of the Alaskans on Nov. 7 on a referendum in which they expressed their "dry" sentiment 2 to 1.

Minor modifications of the bill were made on the Senate floor. Senator Underwood of Alabama agreeing not to object to its immediate passage providing the provision, making it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicating liquors "in any public place," would be stricken out, and this was agreed to by Senator Jones.

It would be a misdemeanor, as the bill passed, however, to drink such liquors in a train, street car, or a boat. A provision to appropriate \$100,000 to be expended for public schools, as a result of loss of revenues from the sale of liquor licenses under prohibition, was stricken out. Senator Martine of New Jersey offered an amendment to make the bill operative only upon ratification by the Alaskans, while Senator Brandegee of Connecticut offered an amendment to have it become operative subsequent to favorable action by the Alaska Legislature. Both were defeated.

After the bill's passage Senator Jones explained that the education appropriation was stricken out because of a desire not to complicate the measure and thus impede its enactment at this session. He said the loss from revenue under prohibition would undoubtedly be provided for by revision in one of the appropriation bills.

Senator Jones predicted the passage of the bill this session and said that now the Senate had given it passage he thought it could come before the House without resort to a special rule.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION IN SERBIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—CORFU (Wednesday)—The Serbian Press Bureau reports gravely on the economic position in occupied Serbia. The enemy removal of all means of subsistence, it states, has reduced Serbia to destitution.

In Belgrade, meat was selling August last at 13 francs per kilogram and German officials buying everything in the market before the Serbians are given a chance.

"DEPORTEE" TO BE REARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Munitions Ministry announces its intention to rearrest David Kirkwood, who announced at the Labor conference that though a "deported" he would return to Glasgow. The facts of the Kirkwood case are set out.

STOCK DROP IS LAID TO WORDS OF SEC. LANSING

New York Broker Tells "Leak" Committee Washington Stock Message Did Not Cause Break in the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau—NEW YORK, N. Y.—Questions asked of E. F. Hutton, head of E. F. Hutton & Co., at the close of this morning's session of the leak investigating committee indicated the broad basis upon which the committee may draw up its report.

Chairman Henry asked what effect the prohibition of short selling and the barring of speculators like Mr. Baruch would have on the market and was told the effect would be almost disastrous. Representative Chipfield sought to get Mr. Hutton to say that, foreseeing a market crash, brokers had advised their clients to sell industrials.

Mr. Chipfield believes Wall Street deliberately planned to throw overboard the industrials held by the public and to protect railroad securities, held by regular investors. Mr. Hutton was still on the stand when the afternoon session opened with F. A. Connolly, head of the Washington firm in which Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law is a partner, waiting.

"Leak" Not Responsible

Broker Hutton Gives Opinion to Rules Committee

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary Lansing's "verge of war" interpretation of President Wilson's peace note, and not the leak to Wall Street, "was what killed the market," E. F. Hutton, stock broker, told the House Rules Committee today. He held that the information, originating in the house of F. A. Connolly & Co., of which President Wilson's brother-in-law is a member, was not responsible for the break in the market.

Mr. Connolly was scheduled to testify this afternoon regarding the first brokers' message sent to Wall Street predicting the action the President would take. If Connolly & Co. had said "inside information" they failed to use it to advantage, it developed today, for their accounts showed losses of \$40,000 in trading during the leak period. Nor was the firm short on the two days before the note was published.

The committee has had all the so-called leak messages of the Hutton house, except the confidential report Mr. Connolly forwarded.

George S. Ellis Jr., member of the E. F. Hutton & Co. brokerage house, was summoned today to return from Georgia, to throw light on the Hutton leak message.

Attorney Whipple sought to find out whether the 12:45 p. m. message from Chicago was the first information of the peace note the Hutton house had, but Mr. Hutton said he did not know whether or not Mr. Connolly, up to that time, had transmitted any word regarding the note.

Some committee members declared that they did not intend to let the Connolly-Hutton message pass simply as based on rumor if they could prevent it.

"Information in that message," said one committeeman, "originated from some source that really knew what was in the President's note, though I don't know how it got to Connolly."

Mr. Hutton was recalled to the stand at the start of the morning session, when Mr. Whipple produced a Hutton message dated Dec. 20 at 12:55 p. m., which said: "Stock flash—Reports have it that State Department will issue statement today, intended to promote peace prospects."

This message was sent out by an operator named Toomey, who probably will be asked to tell of its origin. At first the committee decided it would subpoena Ellis from his vacation place, 60 miles outside Savannah, but E. F. Hutton agreed to summon Mr. Ellis at once without subpoena. The occasion calling him back was Mr. Hutton's inability to clear up points about a message put on the company's wires by Mr. Ellis at 1:54 p. m. Dec. 20, giving an interpretation concerning President Wilson's note similar to the administration construction voiced by Secretary Lansing the following day.

The committee wanted to know on June what Mr. Ellis testified that the telegram was based on word from F. A. Connolly, Washington associate of President Wilson's brother-in-law, R. W. Bolling.

Accounts of the Connolly firm, in which the President's brother-in-law is interested, showed net losses of \$40,000 between Dec. 9 and Dec. 23. Mr. Hutton testified. This testimony served to indicate that if Mr. Connolly got "inside" tips, he and his clients did not benefit. Relative to the statement in one message that "others have the same information" (as the Hutton house) Mr. Hutton said that he could give only an opinion as he had not personally handled the communication.

Mr. Whipple developed that there had been some alterations in the messages; for instance, the 1:54 message had been changed to read: "We are

(Continued on page six, column two)

ST. LOUIS SEEKS EXTENSION OF ITS MAIL TUBES

Delegation of Congressmen and Citizens Oppose Abandonment, as Recommended by the Postmaster-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocating extension of the pneumatic mail tubes in St. Louis, rather than abandonment, as proposed by Postmaster-General Burleson, a delegation of congressmen and citizens from that city appeared before the Senate Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads today. It was stated that the business men in St. Louis seek to have the present tube system extended to three new postal stations to give them better service.

Among those in the delegation were J. L. Davis, president, G. W. Simmons and A. L. Shapleigh, all of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; O. F. Karbe, representing the Million Population Club; J. L. Mesmore and J. J. Langton, for the Merchants Association of St. Louis; and the following from East St. Louis: D. R. Webb, representing the Commercial Club, and the National City Chamber of Commerce, and Albert Diehm of the Manufacturers Association.

A delegation representing the business interests of Chicago appeared before the committee Tuesday. Hubert A. Miller, general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce, informed members of the committee that the Postmaster-General to the contrary, the Chicago men who were appearing in behalf of the tubes were not only "well-meaning," but well informed, in that they had made a two-years study of postal conditions in Chicago; and, moreover, they were unanimously in favor of the retention and extension of the tube system in Chicago.

Answering questions propounded by Senator Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Miller declared that no business or civic organization had been informed of the Burleson commission investigation of tubes in Chicago; nor had they been asked to cooperate in any way. When pressed for his personal opinion of the fairness of the \$17,000 per mile annual rental charged by the tube companies, Mr. Miller said: "I do not think the profit in this service is excessive."

John C. McClure, representing the Advertisers Association of Chicago, urged that efficiency, and not economy, guide the committee in its action on pneumatic tube service.

C. W. Smith, representing the Rotary Club of Chicago, declared it would be more reasonable to discontinue the rural free delivery as a matter of economy, than to abolish the pneumatic tube service, and yet no one wants the rural delivery discontinued. James H. Butler, manager of the Chicago Pneumatic Transit Company, pointed out that, while the Burleson commission report stated that mail from the stockyards to the general post office could be transported by automobile in 17 minutes, the official schedules of the Chicago post office called for a 52-minute run.

PORTO RICAN BILL IS PUSHED AHEAD IN THE SENATE

It Grants Full Citizenship to Islanders, Greater Self-Rule and a Place in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considerable progress was made by the Senate last night on the Porto Rican civil government bill, and Senator Shafroth of Colorado, chairman of the Committee of Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, said today that he will ask for another session tonight in hopes of passing the measure. "The bill proposes to grant full citizenship to the islanders, greater self-government and representation in Congress."

The Senate held its first evening session Tuesday, which was devoted entirely to consideration of the Porto Rican bill, a measure passed by the House last May. All through the present short session Senator Shafroth has been making efforts to get the bill actively before the Senate, but, with the press of other business, this bill, like many other constructive measures now on the calendar, has been delayed.

An attempt to hold a night session Monday to consider the Porto Rican bill was unavailing, but Tuesday afternoon the Senate agreed, by a big majority, to meet in the evening and discuss the committee amendments to the bill. With one more night session, Senator Shafroth believes that the measure will be sufficiently advanced to insure its enactment before Congress expires in March.

The Senate passed the Indian Appropriations Bill Tuesday, the third of the supply measures to pass both branches this session. The bill carries \$12,500,000 and contains a provision for a joint congressional investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It also carries provision for an increase in salaries for employees of the bureau.

EXTREME PENALTY RETAINED
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The bill to abolish capital punishment in Utah was defeated in the lower House by a vote of 30 to 13.

PROMPT VOTE ON REVENUE BILL IS EXPECTED

Nicholas Longworth Calls It Measure to Provide for Democratic Extravagance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House spent yesterday debating the revenue measure by which the Democrats propose to raise approximately a quarter of a billion dollars by an excess profits tax on corporations, partnerships and joint stock companies, and by a 50 per cent increase in the estates tax and also to issue a hundred million of additional bonds. Majority Leader Claude Kitchin spoke for two hours giving the Democratic explanation and justification of the measure.

Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, attacked the financial policy of the Democrats and defended the proposition of a protective tariff which is recommended in the minority report on the revenue bill signed by the Republican members of the committee.

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, attacked the bill, first for its "deceptive" title, claiming that it was not a bill to furnish revenue for preparedness but to provide for the results of Democratic "extravagance and mismanagement."

Debate on the bill will continue today but it is expected that an agreement will be reached to close debate some time in the afternoon so that the bill can be passed before adjournment today.

Independents to Meet

Sixty-Fifth Congress Members to Decide on Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Independents who will be members of the Sixty-fifth Congress have been sent a call by Charles H. Randall, the prohibitionist member from Los Angeles, asking them to meet in Washington on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, "for discussion of the form and purpose of an independent conference which may act in the sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress."

It is understood that the list to whom the call has gone includes Martin of Louisiana, Schall of Minnesota, London of New York, and members-elect Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts.

District Prohibition

House Committee Gives Notice of Hearings on Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia voted yesterday to begin hearings next Tuesday on the Sheppard "District Prohibition Bill," turning down by a vote of eight to six an alternative proposal that the "dry" hearings should begin immediately after the close of hearings on the bill for Government ownership of District telephones.

The vote of the committee is held to indicate nothing as to the attitude of the committee on the prohibition bill, it being pointed out that members well known to be "wet" or "dry" are found among those who voted each way.

The main contest against the bill is expected to be made on the proposal that the question be submitted to a referendum in the District, something which never has been done heretofore.

Webb Bill Amendments

Combinations to Raise Prices Barred by New Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomerene has offered amendments to the Webb export trade bill now in Senate committee by which the interests of the public in the United States, as well as those of the individual exporter, will not be adversely affected by the combination of domestic concerns for maintaining collective selling agencies abroad.

It is proposed to amend the bill to prevent such combinations from performing any act to artificially and unduly raise prices of commodities in the United States. The Federal Trade Commission would be given authority to conduct investigations to determine if these combines were operating in restraint of trade and if such combines did not manage their business in accordance with law, the matter would be referred to the attorney-general for action.

There is understood to be a favorable feeling in the committee towards these amendments and it is expected that if the bill passes this session it will contain these provisions. Senator Pomerene, who recently conferred with President Wilson on the subject, said that the President is favorable to the amendments.

NAVAL BOARD OF VISITORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As members of the Board of Visitors which annually advises with officials of the Naval Academy regarding the curriculum, President Wilson has appointed Presidents Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Wheeler of the University of California, Alderman of the University of Virginia, MacLaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Humphrey of Stevens Institute and Dabney of the University of Cincinnati and Dean Sills of Bowdoin.

WAR REVIEW OF 1916 INDICATES ADVANCES MADE

Second Section of Precipitous Military Situation Emphasizes Importance of Blockade in the Winning of the War

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—The more vital matter which determines the success or failure of any gain of ground, however imposing, is wastage. It has been reiterated again and again in this paper that the motive of the Allies' western offensive was the smashing of the enemy masses, a result to be achieved, of course, only in the area of their greatest concentration. This is what makes the west the decisive theater of war. At Verdun, the French calculated, by their extraordinarily thorough and elaborate methods, that the Germans had lost between 600,000 and 700,000 men. Later information indicated, it is contended, that the figure was slightly underestimated. Similarly they calculate that the Germans lost over 600,000 men on the Somme. But what did the Allies lose? With the British Empire behind the French, it was necessary for the Germans to inflict not merely equal, but vastly heavier losses on their opponents before the results in the warfare of attrition in the West could be called a draw. In past wars it has been a maxim that the offensive always loses more than the defensive; but, unfortunately for the Germans, there is a mass of evidence to show that the Allies in the West, since the Germans' offensive at Verdun, have launched more elaborate tactics which inflict greater losses on the defensive than on the offensive.

These tactics require supremacy in the air and a very elaborate cooperation between infantry and artillery, enabling the former to tread almost on the fringe of the curtain of fire moving over the ground in front of them. It is a species of tactics which require a high and, in fact, increasing morale on the part of the attackers and that morale the French unquestionably have. If it be true, as Sir Douglas Haig affirms in restrained language in his recent dispatch, that the morale of the German forces has declined, then "these tactics can never be adopted by them. At any rate, they meant greater losses in the 1916 offensive for the Germans than for their opponents. No fewer than 135 German divisions, or over 2,500,000 men were thrown into the Somme furnace during the offensive and drawn out again when the battery of the French and British offensive had rendered them incapable of further resistance. The mere congestion caused by such numbers on the railways serving the German Somme front would alone require that each division should be left in as long as possible, with corresponding losses. Hence, it would appear that the French estimate of German losses is a conservative estimate, as was the case at Verdun. As to morale, the extraordinary success and rapidity of the French advance recently at Verdun, the enormous haul of prisoners and guns in a few hours, equivalent to weeks on the Somme, and the feebleness and utter failure of the German counterattack, for which large forces had been brought together on the elaborate railway system behind the German lines at Verdun, are inexplicable except on the hypothesis of at least temporarily declining powers of resistance."

The Allies call Verdun a German failure; hence, German publicists argue, they should admit the Somme offensive to have been a failure. But it is to be noted that the first German advances at Verdun were the biggest; the last were the smallest. On the Somme, the first Allied advances were the smallest and the last the biggest. The Verdun offensive was never delayed by weather conditions, but only by French resistance. Finally, the Somme advance would have continued, even in winter, but for the "danger of drowning the British army in the mud." The Allies believe, therefore, that they have strong grounds for declaring that it was between an increasing Allied army in the West, with growing efficiency as a military machine and an ascending morale, employing man-saving tactics impossible to the enemy, and a German army declining in numbers and powers of resistance that the winter rains descended to the temporary salvation of the latter.

The other main items of the 1916 military situation were the blockade of Germany, mainly by the British fleet, and the submarine blockade of Great Britain. Some Entente authorities build very high hopes on the blockade, even to looking for victory along this road. The general expert military tendency is to regard the blockade as so much band thrown into the works of the German military machine, causing increasing friction, increasing dislocation, and increasingly hampering the efforts of the German high command.

A naval fight that might have lifted the blockade was the battle of Jutland. This was claimed by the German Emperor in a recent "order of the day" as the greatest naval victory of the war. It can only be said that it bore none of the fruits of victory. The Grand Fleet still maintains its vigil in the North Sea. The world's commerce with Great Britain goes on without diminution and without injury, except from Germany's underwater offensive. Above all, millions of troops are still conveyed to all theaters of war practically without loss. And it is seven months since the battle of Jutland. Even in actual diminution of strength,

as well as relatively, the German fleet suffered more than the British in that battle. On the other hand, the submarine problem has not been solved by Great Britain, and is engaging the closest attention of the naval authorities, assisted by experts in widely varied spheres of knowledge. The Entente cause rests in a sense on sufficiency of shipping and at that sufficiency the German submarines deal daily blows. Whether the merchant ships which are being daily hurried into the water and the actual naval offensive methods against the submarines themselves will meet the case remains for 1917 to reveal.

Meantime in this respect the Germans in their turn are able to throw sand into the machine, though the friction so far produced is only a very minor factor in their favor.

It has been stated that in a sense Mittel-Europa and Berlin-Bagdad, the political causes of the war, are already in being and that consequently Germany has won. But political success can only follow upon military victory, which Germany has not yet achieved. The position really is that Germany has secured her political prize first and is fighting for the victory which will make it good. The Allies, meantime, are fighting for military victory, securing which they will have secured their main object, the overthrow in the sight of Germany and of the world of the Prussian military machine. Whether the Entente will thus achieve victory and dictate their terms, or whether the Central Powers can maintain the present "war map" long enough to prevent such victory and thus maintain their political prize in the subsequent negotiations, remains for the future to determine.

MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED IN PANAMA CASE

Question Before Joint Commission as to Prices of Lands Expropriated on the Canal Zone—Scope of Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA CITY, C. Z.—Whether the United States Government shall pay for lands expropriated in the Canal Zone at prices prevailing in 1903, when the treaty by which the zone was acquired was signed, or at those current now and in the future, is the big issue now before the joint commission of the United States and Panama in session in Panama City. The difference is a matter of millions. The main issue, as to what effect the treaty had on the interest of land owners in the Canal Zone, involves several others.

One is exactly what powers the treaty gave to the United States. That the American Government does not enjoy full and unlimited sovereignty over the zone, at least in theory, is indicated by the fact that the zone must use Panamanian postage stamps or a special modification of them, and not United States postage, as well as by the fact that General Goethals has been advocating the abrogation of the Taft agreement in order to give business in the Canal Zone more security in the way of titles and to make the supremacy of the United States absolute and unquestioned. Hence it follows that the right of the United States to condemn lands in the zone is questioned by some lawyers, although the Attorney-General of the United States has ruled that the right was undoubtedly conveyed by the treaty.

Another issue is whether those whose lands are taken must look to the United States, or the Panama Government, for reimbursement. If Panama gave away their lands to the United States, allowing the latter to take them over under condemnation, it is held by some that those damaged have a case against the Government of Panama, and may seek redress there, and get their indemnity from that Government. This contention is contradicted by the fact that the United States has already paid many such claims, but it is still held in some quarters, and the United States Attorney-General indicated that claimants who felt themselves damaged by the fact of the establishment of the 1903 prices, if it be decided, had recourse to the Panama Government which had signed away their rights in the treaty.

If the joint commission should uphold the United States Attorney-General on the point that the power to condemn was conveyed by the treaty, and that the treaty also established 1903 prices on the lands, it will mean a saving of several million dollars to the United States Government; if to the contrary, claimants whose lands have not yet been taken or paid for, may profit proportionately. There are some suburban lands now selling at from \$1000 to \$2000 a piece, which changed hands at a fifth of that price 14 years ago.

CUSHING ISLAND MAY NO LONGER BE RESORT

PORTLAND, Me.—Senator Charles F. Johnson has introduced an amendment to be offered as part of the national fortifications bill authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire the remainder of the land at Cushing's Island in Portland Harbor. It is believed that the passage of the bill will mean that approximately one third of the island, now occupied by private cottagers and the Ottawa House, a summer hotel, will be purchased by the Government, and that it will be the end of Cushing's Island as one of the summer resorts on the Maine coast. Two thirds of the island is already occupied by Government fortifications,

SURVEY OF THE OPERATIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Offensive East of Gorizia and on the Carso Dealt With in Latter Part of Summary From Italian Supreme Command

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—In the latter part of their interesting summary of the Italian operations between September and December the Italian supreme command deals with the offensive east of Gorizia and on the Carso. The principal field of action throughout the period under consideration, they remark, was, however, the Julian front. Here our victorious offensive in August had given us, in addition to the capture of Gorizia itself and of the defensive system on the Carso, west of the Vallone, possession also of the western slopes of the heights which rise to the east of the town of Gorizia. On the Carso, we had taken firm footing on the heights of Nad Lgem, Oppachiasella, Crni Hrib and Debeli, halting close up to the first line of enemy defenses to the east of the Vallone.

This line, from San Grado di Merna, where it joined on to the Austrian defenses north of the Frigido (Vipach) continued in a generally southern direction. It passed within a kilometer, roughly, to the west of Loguizza, then to the east of Oppachiasella skirted the houses of Novavilla (Nova Vas) surrounded the western slopes of the heights of Points 208 north and south, and of Point 144, and descended to the marshes of the Libert. The trenches, excavated to a great extent in the rock, to a depth of six feet, were protected by parapets of sand-bags, plated with metal shields and surrounded by broad belts of entanglements cleverly hidden so as to escape observation. In rear numerous caverns had been cut in the rock to shelter the troops during our artillery bombardments.

The first phase of the attack Sept. 14 to 16 gave the Italians, as the summary indicates, the strong position of San Grado di Merna. Point 265 area west of Veliki-Hribach, still further south ground west of Loguizza and east of Oppachiasella to height Point 201, the important height of 208 South and the crest line of Height Point 144 with over 4000 prisoners including 111 officers. Weather conditions and preparations for another attack prevented a further advance until Oct. 10, when, east of Gorizia, the Italians captured the height of Point 95. As the offensive developed they secured the whole Sober Ridge. On the Carso this phase of the operations saw the capture of the whole front between the Frigido (Vipach) and Point 208 south, including Novavilla (Nova Vas) "a veritable citadel bristling with machine guns," and later of all the terrain between the first Austrian line to the east of the Vallone, previously captured between the Frigido and Point 208 south, and the second one reaching the western slopes of Mt. Pecinka and the first houses of Loguizza and of Boscomalo (Hudi Log) together with 8219 prisoners, including 254 officers, 31 bomb-throwers, 46 machine guns, 5000 rifles, 200 cases of hand-grenades, 82 cases of cartridges and a rich booty of various kinds of war material. The declarations of the Italian Command, the summary states, unanimously confirmed the heavy losses sustained by the enemy units, some of which were almost destroyed. The weather conditions again intervened and it was not until Oct. 31 that the Italians, with the usual artillery accompaniment, stormed extensive entrenchments along the western slopes of the Tivoli and San Marco Hills and on the heights east of the Sober. So difficult were the conditions on the marshy ground on the Lower Vertolizza front that the Italians sank in up to their waists. On the Carso the third army, the summary remarks, had for the objective the second line constructed by the enemy in the region east of the Vallone and north of the road from Novavilla (Nova Vas) to Selo.

The attack having been initiated with admirable dash, the report states, the infantry of the Eleventh Corps carried the steep wooded heights of Veliki Hribach and Mt. Pecinka and captured all the ground up to the heights of Points 376 and 308 and the cross road at Point 102 between Oppachiasella and Castagnavizza. To the south of that road the enemy line was carried at several points and the capture of the heights of the adversary, thanks, especially, to the valor of the infantry of the Cremona Brigade (Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments). Meantime as the summary shows, while the Italian positions east of Gorizia were held with success against the reiterated Austrian counterattacks, on the Carso the Italians on Nov. 2 carried the whole front, from Monte Falli to Point 229 on the road to Castagnavizza, about 700 meters to the west of this locality. Further south, the ground gained the day before was maintained in spite of the enemy's intense bombardments.

On the northern ridge of the Carso, during the following day, the troops of the Thirty-ninth Division carried the strong heights of Volkovnik, Points 123 and 126. Further south, with a vigorous push of more than a kilometer in depth, Point 291 was reached and the occupation was extended along the Oppachiasella road to within 200 meters of Castagnavizza. Austrian counterattacks having been fruitless, the Italians on the 4th advanced their lines about 350 meters to the south of the road, by means of

minor operations in the zone between Oppachiasella and Castagnavizza. The offensive then was again suspended, having yielded, in this action, an additional 8882 prisoners, including 259 officers, 24 guns (of which 13 were of medium caliber), nine bomb-throwers, 62 machine guns, some thousands of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, engineer tools and various material of all kinds.

Finally, after dealing with the war in the air and the operations in Albania and Macedonia the summary declares that looking back on the year which is drawing to its close, the Italian army has reason for legitimate satisfaction and pride in all the efforts made, the difficulties overcome and the victories achieved. The development of its military power, it is remarked, was effected in the winter of 1915-16, thanks to the wonderful work of reorganization and production, in which the whole nation participated. In the spring we sustained, in the Trentino, the powerful long prepared Austrian offensive which the enemy, with insolent effrontery, styled a punitive expedition against our country. But, after the first successes which were due to the preponderance of material means collected, above all in artillery, the proposed invasion was quickly stopped and the enemy was counterattacked and forced to retire in haste into the mountains, leaving on the Alpine slopes the flower of his army and paying bitterly the price for his fallacious enterprise not only here, but also on the plains of Galicia.

Our army did not rest after its wonderful effort. While maintaining a vigorous pressure on the Trentino front, in order to gain better positions and to deceive the enemy as to our intentions, a rapid retransfer of strong forces to the Julian front was made.

In the first days of August began that irresistible offensive which, in two days only, caused the fall of the very strong fortress of Gorizia, and of the formidable system of defenses on the Carso to the west of the Vallone. Dobordo, San Michele, Sabotino, names recalling sanguinary struggles and slaughter—ceased to be for the Austro-Hungarian army the symbols of a resistance vaunted insuperable, and became the emblems of brilliant Italian victories. The enemy's boastful assertions of having inexorably arrested our invasion on the front selected and desired by himself, were refuted at one stroke.

From that day our advance on the Carso was developed constantly and irresistibly. It was interrupted by pauses, indispensable for the preparation of the mechanical means of destruction, without which the bravest attacks would lead only to the vain sacrifice of precious human lives. Our constant and full success on the Julian front is witnessed by 42,000 prisoners, 60 guns, 200 machine guns and the rich booty taken between the beginning of August and December. Also on the rest of the front our indefatigable troops roused the admiration of all who saw them for the extraordinary efforts to overcome not only the forces of the enemy, but also the difficulties of nature.

The coming year is looked forward to by our army with serenity and confidence.

COAL SOLD AT \$30 A TON IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the city's activity in probing into every feature of the high cost of living, W. F. O'Connor, who is acting for the Dominion Government in its attempt to prevent illegal hoarding of food supplies, will make this one of the first points to visit on his tour of inspection. It has been discovered that some coal dealers are charging at the rate of \$30 a ton for coal delivered in small quantities, and it is expected that prosecution in such cases will follow O'Connor's visit. The report of the inspectors, when complete, will be discussed at a conference of the Board of Control, Dr. Hastings and the Government's representative.

MARYLAND TOWNS UNITE INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—Officials of Easton, Salisbury, Chestertown, Denton and Centerville have organized the Municipal Congress of the Eastern Shore, which has for its main purpose the enactment of uniform municipal laws, especially in respect to traffic. The congress is to be composed of all the town officials of the country seats of the eastern shore of Maryland, besides which all other incorporated towns of the peninsula will be allowed one member each. The officers are: President, M. B. Nichols, Mayor of Easton; vice-president, I. E. Jones, Mayor of Salisbury; secretary, T. L. Price, Centerville.

FLOUR STRIKE CLOSES STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—All of the 48 groceries in this city save two are closed, and the stocks of these are practically sold out. This crisis resulted from a strike of the workers in one of the large flour mills here. In sympathy with the millworkers, the clerks in the groceries informed the proprietors that after a certain hour they would fail to handle the flour made in the mill where the strike had occurred. When that hour arrived the grocery stores were closed.

PROHIBITION IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SOMERSET, Ky.—After an experience of three years the voters of Pulaski County were called to vote recently on the question of continuing prohibition and expressed their approval with such definiteness that it is probable the liquor question will never again be raised here.

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HOW AUSTRALIA HOUSE LOOKS TO ENGLISH WRITER

Massive Building Called Impressive Example of "Roman" Architecture—Stands Out as a Factor in Imperial Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There is something symbolical in the way that Australia House, soon to be the official residence of Australia's High Commissioner, thrusts itself up lofty and commanding from the most commanding site in London's most characteristic street, the Strand. Just so is Australia asserting herself in the councils of that far-flung empire whose heart is London. The representatives of the overseas nations are assuming an increasingly important status, and, as the Dominion "ambassadors at the Court of St. James," must be housed in accordance with their increased importance and the growing scope of the work they have to do.

At any rate the Australians know a good site when they see one and know also how to build on it in a worthy manner. It is a magnificent building this, rising a good hundred feet into the air at the eastern end of the well-known Aldwych site. Leaning against the balustrade which surrounds the roof one looks down on the London that Popeye loved. At one's feet is St. Clement Danes Church built by Wren in the Seventeenth Century facing its architectural rival of the Twentieth Century a short distance to the east. Round it, minute and rapid, race taxicabs and omnibuses through congested Fleet Street and the equally congested Strand. One looks eastward to historic Fleet Street, a few hundred yards away, and on one's right one sees the shining Thames. This newcomer seems to lift its haughty head well above its older neighbors and one looks down, as it were, on the roofs of London stretching away interminably in all directions through their chimney pots showing faintly through a garment of mist.

From the street one sees the outside of the building much as it will be, a great house of big entrances and vast windows and pillars, a massive, dignified, impressive, example of "Roman" architecture, creditable alike to builders and designers and setting a standard for the site which cannot be overlooked. The Australian authorities have given the architects, A. Marshall Mackenzie and A. G. R. Mackenzie, a perfectly free hand to make a building that will stand for a thousand years and be a credit to the Commonwealth.

Australia House is roughly triangular in shape, occupying as it does the end of the crescent-shaped Aldwych site. In London every square foot of land is worth its superficial area piled high with gold and the architects have wasted nothing of their site. On the Aldwych side, therefore, the wall follows the curve. It is a 360-foot curve and the architects' assistants testify that it took some drawing on the plans. The main entrance is at the apex of the curve, facing St. Clement Danes Church and the Gladstone Memorial in front of it, and near the apex there are outlets on the one side to the Strand and on the other to Aldwych. Above the main entrance a massive window with bronze framework extending the full height of the second, third and fourth floors, and with huge pillars on either side is surmounted on the fifth floor level by a bronze group. Similar enormous windows with bronze framework and separated by pillars extend right along the Strand and Aldwych sides of the building, and directly above them one notes the windows of the fifth and sixth floors. The building itself is of Portland stone on a base of trachyte, a grayish Australian stone having the appearance of granite, while the roof is covered with the beautiful Westmoreland slates.

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was lately conducted through the building by the controller, Mr. Davidson, the ground floor was a maze of scaffolding and dumps of material, but there were not wanting indications of what it would ultimately be like with its great columns and gray brown walls of Buchan marble enriched with gilt and bronze, a treatment which is general throughout the ground floor.

Passing through the great double entrance gates of iron and bronze, each some 20 feet by 12, and through the wrought iron and bronze screen with its revolving door which leads into the vestibule, the visitor will see on either hand steps leading down to the entrances from the Strand and from Aldwych. From here he has a magnificent vista extending right to the other end of the building. If he steps down toward the Strand entrance, he will see on his right the offices of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, whose windows look out on the Strand. The ground floor along the Strand and along Aldwych is taken up with similar fine offices. Alongside them the Commonwealth Bank will have the premises of the Orient line, while the other offices are left. Returning to the vestibule, however, the visitor sees in front of him the entrance hall, and passing through that he will come roughly half way along the building, to the fine spiral staircases, already completed, on the right, and on the left, which go right to the second floor from where a single stair leads to the sixth floor.

Alongside each stair is a lift. Here also he can descend to the basements with their supply depots, strong rooms and lecture hall to seat a thousand people. If, however, the visitor continues on his way along the ground floor he will find himself immediately he passes the staircases, in the great



Australia House, London

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

exhibition hall which will be the chief feature of the ground floor. With its marble pillars and magnificent show cases of Australian products it will be the finest marble hall in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner will not merely dream of marble halls; he will live in them. The decorative scheme here, it may be mentioned, will include a series of paintings by Australian artists, but the competition for this has been postponed. At this end of the building, on either side of the exhibition hall, the visitor can find staircases and lifts which will take him right to the top of the building.

The ground and first floors will be used for Commonwealth purposes. Part of the first floor above the exhibition hall will consist of a library and reading room, which already promises to be a very magnificent room with its Calcutta marble columns and pilasters and black beam paneling, and the huge painting by an Australian artist, which will occupy the west wall. The High Commissioner's room is on this floor above the vestibule with doors leading to the official and private secretaries' rooms on either side and to the rotunda, which will also have its display of Australian works of art, and from which one can look down over the balustrade to the floor beneath. Looking westward from the rotunda the library faces the visitor beyond the staircase. To right and left from the rotunda, corridors of white Augustan marble branch off, running parallel with the Strand and Aldwych walls of the building, and from these corridors one can enter the various ministerial offices, the department of registration and dispatch, the intelligence departments, and so forth, which look on to the Strand or Aldwych or Melbourne Place, as the case may be. The second and third floors are to let and may be taken over by the various Australian states. The fourth floor contains the fine offices of the accounts, customs, meat and supply departments, and the large central room will be used for a few years as a pensions department. The fifth floor contains the offices of the Naval Department and of the new Commonwealth line. The sixth floor will be used temporarily by the High Commissioner as the rooms are nearly finished, but its permanent use is uncertain. Meantime, Mr. Davidson, the controller, whose wealth of ideas has found expression throughout the building, is playing with the notion of an Australian or Imperial Club, certainly an attractive idea.

Had it been feasible, no doubt Australia House would have been built by Australians with Australian material and entirely furnished from the Antipodes just as the Australian army in France is fed, clothed and armed by the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, Australia is fully represented throughout the building. The ground floor, of course, is a vision of Buchan marble—from Australia. All the woodwork is from Australia, a different variety of the fine Australian hardwoods being used on each floor except, of course, the ground floor. There is Queensland cedar, Tasmanian blackwood, which rather resembles rosewood, and maple. The lifts beside the main staircase will be of Australian oak and walnut. The first floor, besides Augustan marble, will use up a good deal of blackbean wood, an especially hard wood resembling walnut. These woods have all come from Australia despite the enormous freight, and the furniture

of the ministerial offices will also be sent from Australia.

Australia House is a massive building, but unlike many such buildings it is not dark. The corridors which run round each floor are, as already mentioned, of white Augustan marble on the first floor and white stucco elsewhere. The ceiling of the exhibition hall is mainly of glass, and above that nothing intervenes between the glass and the sky. In other words the triangular shape of the site has been utilized so as to leave above the exhibition hall two triangular light wells which pass up on either side of the library on the first floor, and the pensions and other rooms directly above it on successive floors, and serve the double purpose of lighting the exhibition hall and the different corridors. Where the building narrows toward its apex a circular light well has been left, which lights the rotunda. The walls of the light wells, of course, are lined with the usual white bricks. The stairs are of white Augustan marble, and the walls of stucco. So there is no lack of light in Australia House.

As has been faintly indicated, the utmost ingenuity has been shown in making the maximum use of the site. The building will even be supplied with its own water from an artesian well, 300 feet deep, from which water is pumped to a tank on the roof and distributed through the building. Australia House is full of ingenious detail. The visitor will feel warmth without seeing any sign of its origin except a few radiators, unless he discovers that it radiates from marble panels in the corridors and elsewhere. The paneling in the various departments hides vast numbers of pigeon holes and even secret doors in certain rooms. Even on the roof one notices ornamental beams jutting out in an orderly arrangement around the top of the light wells, and one learns that these are to be used instead of a hideous mass of scaffolding when the white bricks need cleaning. Altogether Australia House sets a standard in architecture and adds to the importance which Kingsway and Aldwych are steadily assuming. It is a fine effort on the part of a dominion with a population smaller than that of London. It is a fine building on its merits and by its distinction and prominence will keep steadily before the people of London the realization of the Empire which has proved so stable amid the strain and stress of war.

SCOTTISH HOUSING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—In a letter to the annual conference of the Scottish Labor Housing Association held lately in Glasgow, Mr. George Barnes, M. P., Pensions Minister and member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, said that in Scotland as in the agricultural districts of England, housing was a disgrace. The Rent Restriction Act did good in so far as it protected the present tenant, but it contributed to a greater house famine in the future. Private enterprise having broken down the question would become acute as to collective action. State credit and collective organization were the roads along which they must look for relief, and if they were told that the lending of money and the letting of houses were uneconomic the reply was, so was "bad housing," because it caused expenses in the present and meant trouble for the future.

FORMAL CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT TO BE NAMED

Ceremony of Counting Electoral Vote for President to Take Place in the Congressional Joint Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress assembled in joint convention Feb. 14, to count the electoral votes cast in the several states for President and Vice-President of the United States. This ceremony is held in pursuance to the requirements of the Constitution and the result of the count of the electoral votes is considered a "sufficient declaration" of the election to the two highest offices in the land.

At 1 p. m. on Feb. 14 the two branches of Congress will assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, the members of the House rising as the senators enter the hall, headed by their sergeant-at-arms, the Vice-President, who is President of the Senate, and other officers of the upper branch.

The President of the Senate, who is the presiding officer of the convention, in calling the session to order, announces that the assembly is for the purpose of opening the certificates received from the several states and for counting the electoral vote cast for President and Vice-President. Thereupon two tellers from each branch of Congress take positions at the desk.

Taking the certificates in alphabetical order, according to the first letter in the name of the State, the presiding officer opens them and hands them to the tellers, who read the relevant portions of these formal State documents, announcing in turn the vote cast by the presidential electors of each commonwealth, after the papers have been declared to be regular in form and properly authenticated.

After reading and announcing each separate vote, a list is then made and the total vote of all states counted and the result reported to the presiding officer, who announces it, declaring at the same time the names of the persons elected for the term beginning March 4, 1917. The presiding officer then orders that the result of the election be entered on the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives.

This completes the quadrennial formality at the Capitol and the joint convention is dissolved, the Senate filing out of the hall and reassembling in its chamber. The whole procedure occupies approximately one hour and a quarter.

have been delivered to the President of the Senate and are now ready for the formalities of next month.

The total number of electoral votes cast in the country, by all states, is 531, a majority of which is required for the election of President or Vice-President. In case no person receives a majority of the electoral votes cast for President, the House of Representatives proceeds to ballot for the office, the candidates then being the three highest on the list for President.

In choosing the President, the votes are required to be taken by states, the representation from each State having one vote. A majority from all states is necessary for an election, a quorum consisting of members from two-thirds of the states.

If the electoral vote cast for Vice-President is not a majority of all electoral votes, it devolves upon the Senate to elect the Vice-President, taking for candidates the two highest on the list for that office. A quorum for the purpose consists of two-thirds of all the senators, a majority vote being required to elect a Vice-President.

ST. PAUL TO EXTEND ELECTRIFIED LINES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, already completed through the Rocky and Belt Mountains and nearly finished through the Bitter Roots, will be extended to the Pacific Coast, says C. A. Goodnow, assistant to the president of the St. Paul system, who has had charge of the electrification work. "Success of the electrification already completed has been so phenomenal," he declared, "that the electrified line will be extended through the Cascade Mountains. Surveys have been made and the improvement will be completed as soon as possible." Four hundred and sixteen miles of the St. Paul's Puget Sound line in Montana—from Harlowton to East Portal—is now under electrified operation, and work on the 24 miles from East Portal to Avery, Ida., is to be completed in February.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR TUSCULUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In 1905 the entrance to an early Christian hypogeum was discovered by Professor Lanciani in the region of Tusculum at the tenth milestone along the Via Latina leading from Rome to Capua. Since then excavation, which has been carried on slowly through the unaided efforts of the monks of Grottoferata, has led to some interesting discoveries. From the inscriptions found in the underground vaults it is deduced that the hypogeum dates from a little after the Council of Nicea in 325 A. D. The Christian religion must have taken root in the district long before, however, for the Ceall, Quintili and Scriboni Liboni families, whose country seats were situated here, were all Christians, and a stone with the Christian symbol of the anchor has been found here above ground bearing the name of Claudio Irenico, freedman of the Imperial family of the Claudii, who owned an estate near Tusculum in the First Century. On the walls of the underground passages there are still traces of frescoes representing the Good Shepherd, Jesus, and the Apostles, and other subjects such as are to be seen in the catacombs of Via Nomentana.

NEW STATE-WIDE TAX MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA

Equity League Formed to Carry Forward Campaign for Single Tax Reform—Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—As a result of a conference of single-taxers of all shades of opinion and representing all parts of the State, a wholly new organization, known as the Equity Tax League of California, has been formed. It is the purpose of this organization to raise a fund of \$50,000 and carry forward in the next two years the most vigorous and comprehensive campaign for tax reform that has been waged on the Pacific Coast. J. Stitt Wilson, former Mayor of Berkeley, who has been engaged in suffrage and prohibition campaigns in the West and Far West for the last two years, has been chosen president of the new organization and manager of the campaign, and will devote all of his time to the work.

A constitutional amendment proposed by the Equity Tax League provides that after Jan. 1, 1919, all personal property, except the franchises of public service corporations, shall be exempt from taxation; and that after Jan. 1, 1920, all improvements on land shall be exempt. This proposed amendment will be introduced in the Legislature, which is now in session, for submission to the people. If it is not passed by the Legislature it will be submitted on initiative petition.

The Constitution of California has from the time of its formation exempted from taxation growing crops, fruit trees under four years old and household furniture to the amount of \$100, and since that time other exemptions, such as churches, schools and colleges, veteran soldiers, and shipping, have been added to the Constitution by vote of the people. The proposed amendment will not interfere with any of these exemptions.

The new organization and the proposed amendment met with the unanimous approval of representatives of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, Northern and Southern branches; the Single Tax Society of San Diego, the Single Tax League of Los Angeles, the Great Adventure League and the Georgian Society of Los Angeles, and other similar organizations in various parts of the State.

It is expected by the promoters of the new organization that with one State-wide body, with one treasury and one management, much more effective work can be done than has been accomplished in former years. There will, however, be Northern and Southern branches of the league, with headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles, respectively. An executive committee of 18 persons divided equally between the North and South will be appointed, which in turn will choose an advisory council of 100 members, with at least one from each Assembly District in the State.

BOY SCOUTS OF SIAM FAVORED BY KING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Harris, principal of Prince Royals College, Chingmai, Siam, writes that the Boy Scouts of North Siam are organized into companies, one company for each of the districts. His Majesty, who is the head of the Boy Scout order in Siam, has a company in the Prince Royals College in Chingmai.

Recently the Undersecretary of Education visited Chingmai. He said in substance: "You need have no fear whatever that my Government will do anything in Chingmai calculated to injure your educational work, or weaken your school. Such a course would indicate naught but ingratitude and folly on the part of the Government." He went on to say that the Government was grateful for what is being done by the Presbyterian mission schools, and had every hope and desire for the success of the work.

BILLS CHANGING NEW YORK'S FIRE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three bills have been introduced at Albany to provide cities of the first class with a two-platoon fire system. The three are practically identical and provide that one platoon shall perform day service not to exceed 10 hours, beginning at 8 in the morning; and the other platoon shall perform night service of not to exceed 14 hours, beginning at 6. Except that in case of riot, serious conflagration or other emergency, the head of the department shall have power to assign all members to continuous duty, or to continue any member on duty.

NEGROES ASSIST RACE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to assist in the relief of the dependents of the thousands of Negro troops fighting with the French on the western front, prominent Atlanta Negroes called a mass meeting for members of their race here recently at which a considerable sum of money was raised and turned over to the French consul. The meeting was under the auspices of the Colored American Society for the relief of French war orphans.

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B. & M. BRIEF FOR PERMANENT RECEIVER FILED

Counsel for Road Joins With Intercontinental Rubber Company in Support of Their Motion Before U. S. District Court

Counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber Company, petitioning creditor for the appointment of a receiver for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, which agreed to the institution of receivership proceedings by the petitioning creditor, filed a joint brief in support of their motion for the appointment of a permanent receiver for the railroad, with Judge Morton in the United States District Court today.

The brief, which is a defense of the receivership against the attacks of the minority stockholders, sets up two propositions which it claims have been raised by the minority stockholders and on which it claims the weight of the law and the evidence is in favor of the receivership.

The first proposition is in view of the court's finding of good faith on the part of the directors and of the insolvent condition of the railroad: Is the appointment of the receiver in fraud of the rights of minority stockholders, and would the fact, if such existed, that the answer was not the authorized answer of the corporation, avail minority stockholders as an objection to making the receivership permanent?

"In the consideration of this question," says the brief, "the material facts to be considered are the insolvent condition of the corporation, its ability to defeat the original petition for the appointment of a receiver by raising the defense that the complainant was not a judgment creditor, its right to waive that defense, and the good faith of the directors in filing an answer in form, waiving the defense by assenting to the receivership."

"It is for the directors or majority stockholders when acting honestly and not for the minority to determine what action shall be taken in a corporate matter involving the exercise of judgment and whether a right of defense shall be waived."

In support of this contention that the directors had the right to waive the defense that the Intercontinental Rubber Company was not a judgment creditor the brief cites the case of *Corbus vs. Gold Mining Company*, 187 U. S. 455. The brief also states that in this connection it is of importance that the rights of the public and of the creditors of a corporation to have a receiver appointed for a public service corporation are superior to the rights of the corporation itself, to say nothing of the rights of minority stockholders.

In conclusion the brief states that inasmuch as an insolvent corporation seeking for the appointment of a receiver may waive the defense that the complainant is not a judgment creditor and assent to the receivership, and inasmuch as the superior rights of the public and creditors require a receivership, it follows that these minority stockholders cannot insist that the petition for the appointment of the receiver or the motion to have the receivership continued should be defeated on the ground that the complainant is not a judgment creditor, and that they should not be permitted to substitute their judgment in this respect for that of the board of directors and of the majority stockholders.

The second proposition, which the brief claims the minority stockholders set up, is "Did the directors have authority to bind the corporation by the vote and answer filed in accordance with that vote, and in absence of such authority was it ultra vires of the stockholders to ratify the action of the directors?"

"It appears that the minority stockholders charged the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the complainant in the case, with activity and interest equaling that of the directors of the Boston & Maine in the matter of procuring a receivership by the filing of the bill of complaint by the complainant and the filing of an answer by the directors."

"It is apparent that even if an arrangement had been made for payment by the Boston & Maine of expenses for procuring the receivership, it would by no means follow that there was thereby created either an illegal collusion on the part of the parties to the suit or a nominal interest in or relation to that suit on the part of the complainant."

"In the absence of decisions to the contrary it would seem quite clear

board of directors to bind a corporation by the exercise in good faith of their judgment that a receiver should be appointed either upon the petition of the corporation or upon a petition by a creditor with the assent of the corporation. It was for the directors and not the stockholders to decide whether the receivership was necessary, and whether the extension of the receivership should be opposed by the corporation.

FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO FORESEEN

Departure of Ambassador-Elect With Staff a Forerunner of Direct Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador-Elect to Mexico, will leave for Mexico City with his staff in a few days. This is taken to mean that an ambassador for Mexico will soon thereafter present his credentials in Washington, which will constitute the resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two republics. Direct negotiations will then be the method by which any differences between the two countries will be handled.

Mr. Fletcher was relieved from his post as Ambassador to Chile more than six months ago, and although his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico was long ago confirmed, he was not sent to Mexico City, but indirect negotiations by means of the joint commission were resorted to. Mexican sources have indicated that Constitutional officials have regarded as a slight the failure of the United States to send an Ambassador. Although a different explanation was officially given as to the return to Mexico of Mexican Ambassador-Designate Arredondo, admission from apparently well-informed persons indicated that the failure of the United States to send an ambassador to Mexico was a consideration.

Guard System Criticized

Maj.-Gen. Wood Tells Senate Committee It Is Unsound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the department of the east, declared the present National Guard system to be unsound, in testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today.

He was cross-examined by Senator Lee of Maryland, and told of the difficulties of the recruiting officers as a result of the Mexican border experience.

He asserted that not only are the men refusing reenlistment but they are resigning in large numbers, because "they are intelligent enough to understand the folly of remaining a part of an unsound system."

BARGE LINE INTO NEW ORLEANS AIM OF MINNESOTANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new barge line for the Mississippi River, plying between St. Paul and New Orleans and giving this port a 4-cent differential over New York on flour, is the latest move for the rehabilitation of traffic on the great waterway, says the Times-Picayune.

The great flour interests of Minneapolis are actively behind the project, which was launched at a meeting held in Minneapolis by the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul. Assurance that the line will be established is given in this declaration of the millers:

"We will operate a barge line whether we make money, break even or lose on it."

The millers, however, do not anticipate a loss. In fact, they believe there will be profit in the undertaking. On the down trip they are certain of profit as they will furnish full cargoes for the barges, and assert they will be able to put flour in New Orleans much cheaper by barges than they can by rail, and also at much smaller cost than delivered to New York. The intention is to make New Orleans their port of export, as well as supplying the Mississippi River Valley points with their product.

The New Orleans Association of Commerce immediately became interested in the project when advised of it, and sent a telegram pledging its cooperation. New Orleans jobbers and manufacturers are furnishing the only stumbling block in the way of reviving river traffic, the men in the upper end of the valley assert. The two barge lines now operating between St. Louis and New Orleans bring full cargoes downstream on each trip, but receive very little cargo for the return, despite the fact that hundreds of tons of products are shipped to the upper valley each day from New Orleans. The Association of Commerce is conducting a systematic campaign to have the New Orleans shippers encourage the boat lines by patronizing them, and many shippers have expressed themselves as planning to do so.

HARTMAN PASSES HIS RIVALS

OSAKI, Minn.—Fred Hartman, American driver in the Winnipeg-St. Paul dog derby, and his team of Alaskan malamutes arrived at Evansville at 1 a. m. today, 17 miles ahead of their nearest rivals. The driver has been following his team on foot for several hundred miles. After a few hours stop, he was off before his rivals knew he had passed them.

UNITED STATES MAY MAKE ITS OWN WAR SHELLS

Navy Department to Advertise This Week for Machinery to Equip a Government Projectile Plant—Site Is Sought

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has decided that the United States will make its own navy projectiles if United States manufacturers cannot supply them at reasonable rates. While no official announcement has been made, it was officially hinted today that the arrangement whereby Hadfields, the British concern, was to supply \$3,000,000 or more of projectiles, is off.

The Navy Department will this week advertise for machinery to equip a Government projectile plant. Admiral Fletcher, coincidentally, will look for a suitable site for the Government factory. He was so instructed today. This action was decided upon despite a communication from the British Minister of Munitions saying Hadfields might be able to supply the projectiles wanted within 15 or 16 months.

One American firm, the secretary said today, has offered to lease its plant or to sell outright. The department will consider any proposition the company will make, he said. The secretary would not divulge the company's name. The communication from the Minister of Munitions, Mr. Daniels said, would not affect the present status of the projectile situation, since the advice was merely that the contracts were held up under "present exigencies." The fact that the contract might be filled after about 12 months was "merely the opinion of representatives of the British firm, and is not known how long present exigencies will last," Mr. Daniels said.

REGULATION OF COAL BUSINESS IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

of the coal business, as contemplated in the commission's recommendations, rather than public ownership of coal mines; at least, give the former a fair trial before considering embarking on the latter policy. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester spoke briefly in favor of municipal coal pockets.

The other recommendation of the Commission on the Cost of Living was before the Committee on Public Lighting in connection with Governor McCall's inaugural recommendation that the power of the Gas and Electric Commission be increased to handle the local coal situation, as recommended by the Cost of Living Commission.

The latter commission believes the gas commission should have authority:

- To determine upon complaint the reasonableness of the prices charged for coal and coke.
- To require gas companies to give preference to single orders of coke of 100 pounds or less and to keep always on hand sufficient supply to fill orders for coke of 25 pounds or less.
- To require coal dealers to sell coal at their yards to consumers in 25-pound quantities at substantially the same rate.
- To settle complaints of adulteration or quality.

Chairman Alonzo B. Weed of the Gas Commission told the committee that this commission had not yet considered the proposal of the Governor that the Gas Commission add to its duties that of supervising the local coal situation. The commission will do so shortly and Chairman Weed offered to inform the Public Lighting Committee of the commissioners' view.

Thus, according to the views of the Commission on the Cost of Living, the necessary administrative machinery would be provided nationally and locally for supervision of the coal business, and this step is regarded as of first importance in removing the unfavorable conditions of the coal market as it applies to the consumer.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the bill providing that all nominations and elections in towns shall be non-partisan was rejected by a vote of 187 to 171. An adverse report had been returned by the election laws, but Representatives Johnson of Uxbridge and Carr of Hopkinton sought to overturn the report. Representative Gibbs of Waltham maintained that the towns were not asking for the proposed law and that it was unnecessary to pass it until they did so. The rising vote was about two to one against the measure and a rollcall was refused.

Ought not to be adopted was reported by the Committee on Rules on the order that the State Treasurer transmit information as to what price would be charged the State for the shares of the Boston & Maine stock held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company. The report was accepted without debate or incident.

A penalty of not exceeding \$100 for violation of the law against fraudulent sales by weight were reported by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. The Committee on State House and Libraries reported an order requesting the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure estimates of the cost of improving the ventilation of the hall of the House and of the committee rooms, report to be made not later than the second Wednesday of next January.

A bill from the committee on Education provides that cities and towns maintaining departments of agriculture in high schools shall be reimbursed two-thirds of the salary paid

to the instructors in such departments. A bill from the Committee on State House and Libraries authorizes an annual expenditure of \$8000 by the free public libraries in their educational work with the alien population and to appoint a director for such work. The Committee on Agriculture, after hearing the petitioners in favor of a bill licensing cats, voted unanimously against the measure.

Other committee reports were: State House and Libraries—A bill authorizing an annual expenditure of \$8000 by the free public libraries in their educational work with the alien population and to appoint a director for such work; a resolve for a freight elevator in the State House at a cost of not over \$12,000.

Ways and Means—Ought to pass, on resolve to authorize the Board of Education to exhibit the educational exhibit sent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Factory Schools Proposed

Cooperation between mill owners and either the State or the municipalities for the establishment of schools in factories where children between 14 and 16 may be taught to read and write, as well as other educational subjects, was advocated by Samuel L. Powers on behalf of the American Woolen Company yesterday.

His proposal for "mill schools" was that the mill owners should supply the room, heating and lighting facilities, possibly the books, that the State or the municipality in which the factory is located should supply the teachers and that the curriculum should be arranged by the State Board of Education.

Mr. Powers opposed the so-called "half-time" bill which aims to enable children to go to school and to work part time each day.

William K. Grindrod of New Bedford, president of the New Bedford Textile Council; Representatives John Halliwell of New Bedford and William S. Conroy of Fall River; Walter Ellis, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, and James H. Simpson, secretary of the New Bedford Carders and Spinners' Union, also opposed the bill. Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, Whitfield Tuck of Winchester and Emma R. Gregg of Boston favored it from a humanitarian viewpoint.

MILLIONS SPENT IN IMPROVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE BAY

Federal, State and Municipal Funds Appropriated to Deepen Channel and Build Docks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—When the foreign trade of a port mounts up to many millions in a single year and the information is heralded abroad, it is generally received by an eager public with little thought of the tremendous cost of maintaining the facilities essential to the continuance of that trade. It is a fact, however, that the Federal Government annually spends many millions in providing and maintaining a suitable depth and width of channels to and from the larger American seaports. Often, also, large sums are appropriated from State and city treasuries for local harbor improvements.

The annual report of the chief of engineers to the Secretary of War for the year 1916, shows what has been and is being done to improve the approaches to Baltimore. Before operations were begun by the Government, the report states, a depth of 17 or 18 feet was available in the Patapsco River between Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Vessels of more than that draft were compelled to lighten their cargoes from a point about 14 miles below the city. The first Government project was in July, 1836, and what is termed modification projects followed in 1852, 1872, 1881, and 1896. On these original and modified projects a total of \$4,776,269.18 was spent.

The existing project, continues the report, is to obtain a channel 35 feet deep and 1000 feet wide at mean low water between the 35-foot contours in Chesapeake Bay, opposite York Spit, and a channel 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide from the 35-foot contour in Chesapeake Bay below the mouth of the Patapsco River to and in the river as far as Ft. McHenry, with an anchorage basin 35 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 3500 feet long near the intersection of the Ft. McHenry and Curtis Bay channels. The estimated cost of this work was \$3,770,250. This amount was appropriated by Congress by its river and harbor acts of 1905 and 1913, with an additional sum of \$20,000 per annum for maintenance.

The State of Maryland and Baltimore City have spent together approximately \$750,000 on the same improvement, in addition to which Baltimore City has spent alone nearly \$12,000,000 in dredging the inner harbor to connect with the upper end of the 35-foot channel provided mainly by the Government, in the construction of municipal docks, and in other improvements.

MAYNARD REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

MAYNARD, Mass.—At the Republican caucus last night Frank S. Binks, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who was acquitted in the Concord District Court last week on charges of bribery in connection with a liquor case, received the largest vote of any candidate for selectman and accordingly was renominated. The other two candidates are Harry B. Morse and Albert A. Smith.

WHITE HOUSE STATE DINNER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fourth state dinner of the season was held by the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House last night, when the guests of honor were the Chief Justice and Mrs. White.

RAILWAY CHANGE PROMISES TIME GAIN IN EAST

Castleton Cutoff of New York Central Ready for Construction—New Bridge on Hudson

ALBANY, N. Y.—A reduction of from two to five days on freight shipments between the Port of New York, New England and the West, together with relief of freight congestion at various points and provision for growth of commerce for many future years, are the promised results of the so-called "Castleton Cutoff" improvement of the New York Central Railroad, which after 10 years of planning has now reached the point of readiness for actual construction work.

Authoritative official announcement was made of all details of the plans, as revised to date and expanded, in an address delivered by H. Leroy Austin of Albany, counsel for the New York Central, before a meeting of the Kiwanis Club at Albany on Tuesday.

Attorney Austin made his exposition of the plans as a public answer to citizens of Albany who, through declaring themselves not in opposition to the general project of detouring heavy freight which now passes through that city to the new cut-off twelve miles south, objected to the construction of the high bridge across the Hudson River in two spans and urged the building of a single-span bridge. The two-span bridge construction received the approval, after extended hearings, of the United States Army engineers having jurisdiction over navigable waters of the district, following authorization of the project by acts of Congress and of the Legislature, and also of the Public Service Commission. The Albany objectors appealed from the Army engineer's decision, and a hearing was had in Washington on Jan. 3 last, action now only awaiting the final decision of Secretary of War Baker, based on his personal inquiry into the proper details of bridge construction.

The handling of an enormous tonnage of freight which now passes through the Albany gateway to and from both shores of the Port of New York, Boston and other New England points, is involved in the improvement. For the past year the daily average interchange at Albany has amounted to 1000 freight cars each way between the western lines and the Boston & Albany Railroad, and carloads between the western connections and the Hudson River main line of the New York Central, making a total of 3200 cars—approximately two solid miles in length—that must be moved during every 24 hours.

The freight congestion, due to the drawbridges, heavy grade and insufficient track and yard facilities at Albany and vicinity, has been most serious during the rush of war business, causing constant delays of shipments and affecting the service of the New Haven, Delaware & Hudson, West Shore and other lines.

The new "cut-off" it is claimed, will double the freight capacity of the New York Central, and will nearly double its passenger capacity, which will still go through Albany, but with enlarged facilities secured through removal of heavy through freight traffic. The new high bridge to be thrown across the Hudson two miles south of Castleton, which as planned will cost \$5,000,000, must be completed by 1920, under the terms of the act of Congress authorizing its construction. The whole project and affiliated improvements under the perfected plans involve the expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000.

The main stem of the 20-mile connecting railroad, which will be double-track throughout and pass either over or under 24 highways without any crossing at grade, will branch off from the main Hudson River division of the New York Central just north of Stuyvesant. At Feura Bush, eight miles southwest of Albany, large modern gravity distributing yards will be established for efficient handling of freight bound in all directions.

Large modern car shops are to be established at West Albany, where additional land has already been purchased for the purpose, and the passenger station at Albany is to be enlarged to admit of 14 tracks, instead of the eight now existing.

LINCOLN HOUSE FAIR

Two boys from Lincoln House will show how clay modeling is done at the benefit fair to be held tomorrow from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. at the Copley Plaza. Articles to be exhibited include handwork made in the settlement classes, such as pottery bulb bowls, brass trays and inkstands, hanging baskets, chairs, tables, sewing screens and dolls' beds. There will be special tables for housekeepers, children and gift givers. Contrary to what is customary at benefit fairs, prices will be moderate, the proceeds to go for current expenses and new equipment at Lincoln House.

REVIEW OF REMOVAL SOUGHT

Before Justice I. N. Palmer in the Roxbury District Court yesterday Gilbert H. Smith petitioned to have an order for this removal from the Building Department of Boston issued by Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn reviewed. The ground given for Mr. Smith's removal by Commissioner O'Hearn was that of inefficiency. This the petitioner denied to be true. The case grew out of the collapse of a garage in Bowdoin Street, Dorchester, last December. Mr. Smith said his discharge was in bad faith.

DETROIT JOURNAL SOLD

DETROIT, Mich.—The sale of the Detroit Journal, an afternoon newspaper, is announced. The new owners are N. C. Wright and H. S. Thalhimer of Toledo and C. C. Varnam and Paul Block of New York. The purchase price was not made public.



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Five distinct types and sizes of Grand Pianos, all of the supreme quality of tone and action and of distinctive case design, which has been known and recognized by the musical world for 79 years.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Mignonette Grand—Mahogany..... | \$750 |
| Mignon Grand—Rosewood or Ebonyized, \$850. Mahogany..... | \$950 |
| Small Parlor Grand—Rosewood or Ebonyized, \$950. Mahogany..... | \$1050 |
| Parlor Concert Grand—Rosewood or Ebonyized, \$1100. Mahogany..... | \$1200 |
| Concert Grand..... | \$1500 |

Convenient Terms of Payment arranged. Pianos taken in exchange.

WAREHOUSES
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St
New York

MINIMUM WAGE RECOMMENDATION GOES INTO EFFECT

Recommendations of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission relative to the wages of women engaged in the manufacture of women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, and dresses go into effect tomorrow. The minimum rates were recommended to the commission by the special women's clothing wage board and were approved by the commission.

The minimum rates follow: \$8.75 per week for experienced adult workers; \$7 per week for inexperienced adult workers; \$6 per week for workers under 18 years of age. These rates apply not only to women employed in factories which manufacture women's ready made garments, but also to workers in dressmaking establishments and ladies' custom tailoring shops.

The rates are for full-time work by which is meant the full number of hours per week required by the employer and permitted by the State laws. Where workers are paid by the piece, piece-rates shall be such as will yield the minimum rates decreed for a week of full-time work. The commission further decrees that an apprenticeship of 18 months shall be sufficient to admit a worker to the "experienced" class and absences from employment for reasonable periods shall not be counted against an employee during such apprenticeship. In order to facilitate the enforcement of the order the Minimum Wage Commission recommends that a female employee on leaving her employment in any establishment receive a card showing the time she has worked in that establishment.

PEACE EFFORTS INDORSED

President Wilson's efforts in behalf of world peace were indorsed at a meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society held in Boston yesterday, in the following statement: "The board of directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society heartily commends the President's efforts of the United States for a league of nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. The board cordially indorses the efforts of the President to secure a statement of the aims of the belligerents in the present European war and his position in urging that the terms of peace at the conclusion of the war shall not contain the germs of future conflict."

DOUGLASS CENTENARY PLANS

At the Twelfth Baptist Church last night the Citizens Auxiliary Committee in charge of the coming celebration of the centenary of Frederick Douglass held a meeting at which a number of addresses were made. A resolution thanking Councilman Balfanz for the order to name the junction of Tremont, Hammond and Cabot Streets in Roxbury Frederick Douglass Square was read. The secretary was instructed to write a letter urging the City Council to act favorably upon the order.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Little Women," 8:10.
Colonial—"Cohan Revue, 1916," 8.
Copley—"Candida," 8:10.
Hollis—"Pierrot the Prodigal," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville, 7:45.
Lyceum—"Miss George in 'Di vorcans" and "Half an Hour," 8.
Shubert—"Elleen," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:15.

BELGIAN RELIEF HEAD TO SEE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, goes to Washington today and it is expected that he will see President Wilson before returning to New York City later this week. The budget of the commission calls for approximately \$19,000,000 a month expenditure. Of this the Allied governments are contributing \$14,000,000. Up to January \$250,000,000 has been spent by the commission.

PROF. W. H. TAFT SPEAKS
WOBURN, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft was the principal guest and speaker at the guest night of Woburn Women's Club in Lyceum Hall last night. Professor Taft referred to the number of primaries and the elections in Massachusetts, declaring that primaries in themselves are elections, and added: "Of all the states in the Union Massachusetts is worse than any other in this regard."


WALPOLE BROS

Irish Linen Manufacturers

373 Fifth Avenue, New York
[Corner of 35th St.]

A typical example of a beautiful Hand-Woven Double Damask Table Cloth, manufactured on their own looms in Ireland.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION



Also at 533 Boylston St., Boston

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT 3:30

ELENA GERHARDT

Famous Singer

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY

Pianist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

Tremont Temple, Wed. Eve., Feb. 7

The J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau presents

COUNT ILVA

TOLSTOY

SON OF LEO TOLSTOY

In a Lecture, in English, on

The Life and Ideals of My Father

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c at Box Office

JORDAN HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 8:15

SOME RECITAL

MR. and MRS. Maynard

ROSE H. MAYNARD, Teacher

LOUISE ALLARD MAYNARD, Soprano

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

Dramatic Readings

COURSE OF EIGHT

Powers School Theatre

SIXTH NUMBER

ERDINE COWLISHAW

"Legend of Lovers"

Tuesday eve., Feb. 6th; 8:15 o'clock

Tickets 50c

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, AT 3

OLGA SAMAROFF

Brilliant Pianist

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

STEINERT HALL

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 6, AT 3

PIANO RECITAL RUTH LAVERS

Tickets 50c to \$1.50, Symphony and Student Hall

DAYLIGHT PLAN IS INDORSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Movement to Set Clocks of United States Ahead an Hour During the Long Days Favored by Others of Prominence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson indorses the daylight-saving movement in a letter received today by Marcus M. Marks, president of the Daylight-Saving Convention, now in session here. The letter reads:

"Your letter of Jan. 26 unhappily reached me too late for me to send a letter which would get to you by the 30th. I would have been glad to back up any movement which has the object of daylight-saving."

At the closing session of the convention today a decision is expected as to whether the plan to turn the clocks forward one hour throughout the United States should be put into effect for the whole or a part of the year. Speakers today include John J. Tener, president of the National League of Baseball Clubs; Baron C. A. Waleen of Sweden, and George C. Abbe, president of the National Lawn Tennis Association.

Saving of Millions

Country. It Is Argued, Would Be Great Gainer by Daylight Plan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking before the daylight savers in convention here today, John K. Tener, president of the National Baseball League, said: "The subject of daylight saving should appeal strongly to every man, woman and child who loves the open, who is enthralled by nature, who sees beauty in the green leaf, likes to be in the pure air, and who finds recreation out-of-doors. The American game of baseball never has had an equal as an outdoor sport and it is hardly conceivable that it ever will." More daylight, more baseball, was his argument.

Dr. George A. Kunze argued that the moving of the clock forward an hour in summer would mean a total saving of millions of dollars. Vienna cut \$142,000 off its gas bill by adoption of the plan, he said.

Robert Brunet estimated lighting companies would lose from 5 to 6 per cent of their income during summer months if the plan goes into effect. "It is my opinion," said Mr. Brunet, "that the inauguration of this movement will conserve to our country alone about \$40,000,000 per annum."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell declared that the new plan would end the day's work at about the time when the best efforts have been made.

Much stress was laid on the fact that 10 of the most important nations of Europe have already adopted the plan of setting the clock forward one hour in summer time, and it was reported that in all these countries the scheme had resulted in great national economy and had met with practically unanimous approval.

The only division of opinion among the advocates appears to be as to just when to set clocks forward and for how long. One faction would make the country rise early throughout the year. There is much opposition to this plan, particularly from the northern states, and most of the delegates to the convention seemed to favor the forward movement for only five or five and one-half months per year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION ADVOCATED

Abolition of capital punishment, the right to challenge judges and the rights of juries to qualify a first-degree murder verdict were the subjects which claimed the complete attention of the joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary and a larger gathering of interested persons at a hearing at the State House today.

On the question of capital punishment it was the same stance contest over again on the part of the Massachusetts Prison Reform Association, their efforts being augmented by the arguments of two sociologists of New York who addressed the Judiciary Committee at the request of Governor McCall. The visitors from the Empire state were George Henry Payne, a student of the subject who has gathered a fund of statistics, and Spencer Miller, former assistant to Ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison.

All advocates of the abolition of capital punishment were heard at the morning session of the Legislative Committee; the opposition was to be heard this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock.

SHIPPING BOARD ORGANIZES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Shipping Board at its first meeting unanimously agreed on William Penman of San Francisco for chairman. It was decided, however, not to make the election permanent until a fifth member is named to succeed Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, who resigned.

GERMANY MAY ANSWER WILSON PEACE MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

fensive at this particular time, ended the argument by succeeding in laying on the table a motion of Senator Cummins to take up for consideration his resolution to give each Senator one hour to debate the President's proposals. The vote was on party lines, 38 favoring and 20 opposing, one Democrat, Senator Martine of New Jersey, voting with the Republicans against tabling the motion.

This parliamentary tactic, while ending discussion yesterday, did not affect the status of Mr. Cummins' resolution, which can be called up for consideration any day at the close of the morning business.

In replying to Senator Cummins, Senator Hitchcock, author of the resolution before the Senate in December to indorse the President's course, predicted the end of secret diplomacy, and with it the end of world wars. He declared the United States to have a deep interest in anything tending to shorten the European war.

President Wilson, he stated, has taken a step the first object of which is to end the war as speedily as may be possible in the interests of humanity and of the United States, and second to establish permanent peace. He charged that a grave responsibility rested on the shoulders of those who would try to impede the course of the President in this weighty matter.

He asserted that the possibilities of the United States being drawn into the present struggle with the 13 nations now in conflict are "terrible enough to warn us, to do all we can to end the war."

"Even if we have so hardened our hearts," he said, "as to have no response to the cries of wounded humanity, from the most selfish and narrow viewpoint, we still have an abiding vital interest in terminating that conflict."

He alluded to the sentiment of the 13 original colonies in America that they could live by themselves, apart from contact with the world beyond their immediate sphere, but declared that that time has gone by, that we are now in touch with the politics of Asia on the one hand and of Europe on the other.

The President's address, said he, already has had a beneficial effect by giving a tremendous impulse to the demand for European peace. "Is there any doubt that after the war such a democratic sentiment will creep over the world that will make future wars difficult?" he asked. Senator Hitchcock stated his belief that the present conflict will result in two things: Self-government throughout the world, and publicity of diplomacy.

"It is secret diplomacy that starts war," he declared, holding that the day is not far away when no war can be declared excepting by voice of the people, through their parliaments and congresses.

Following Senator Hitchcock's reply, Senator Lodge stated that he intended to speak on the President's address in a few days. He said it was a question of great moment, brought before the Senate by the President himself, and the Senator believed that it should be thoroughly discussed.

German Peace Terms

Empire Ready to Name Them at Allies' Request

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German papers state that the Government has sent a long communication to Count von Bernstorff, acknowledging receipt of President Wilson's address in the Senate. The communication explains Germany's view of the questions raised in the speech with the object of encouraging the President to continue peace propaganda and Count von Bernstorff is instructed to state that Germany would readily formulate peace terms at the Allies' request and if there were any possibility of success.

A similar communication has been sent to the Austrian charge d'affaires at Washington and another is expected from Bulgaria.

PARKWAY BILLS HAVE A HEARING

Thirty or more citizens of West Roxbury and Roslindale appeared before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today to present the various bills relative to the construction of a parkway connecting Center and Washington streets near the Stoney Brook Reservation. House bills 242, 419 and 699 have to do with this question. The appropriation required is \$125,000. Among those who appeared for the bill were Chairman de las Casas of the Metropolitan Park Commission, George W. P. Babb, John C. Burthel, W. H. Gleason and Mark B. Mulvey.

Dorchester residents had their say upon various bills pertaining to the completion of the Old Colony Parkway connecting Boston and Quincy. The appropriation required is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Chairman de las Casas of the Park Commission favoring the latter sum, James H. Stark was spokesman for the measure. He said that this was the needed connecting link between Boston and Plymouth by road, that it had long been contemplated, and that the present year was the best time to make the improvement.

POSTAL CLERKS REUNION

Among the guests at the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association today in Mechanics Building last night were Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and Postmaster William F. Murray.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

the air fights three German machines were destroyed yesterday; three others were driven down damaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads as follows: Between Soissons and Rheims we stopped short of our fire two surprise attacks attempted by our opponents, one in the sector of Soupre, the other in the region of Beaulne (Aisne). Quite violent artillery actions occurred in Lorraine and the Vosges. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: "In the course of last night, after violent artillery preparation, the German infantry attacked south of Het Sas. The Belgian barrage fire, efficaciously aided by British battalions, checked our opponents, who were not able to reach the Belgian trenches and were forced to retire, leaving men on the field."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An increase in the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in last Saturday's battle in the Jacobeni region, on the northern end of the Rumanian front, was announced by the War Office yesterday.

Twelve machine guns and four trench mortars were captured, in addition to a total of 1158 officers and men from the Austro-German forces. No important military operations on any of the fronts are reported in the statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—On the Julian front in the Gorizia area and on the Carso the Italian troops repulsed several minor surprise attacks and took some prisoners.

NAVY TIGHTENS BLOCKADE GRIP UPON GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

present, that they had carried on the blockade while preserving good will and friendship with neutrals.

Supplies Short

Official German Admission of Scarcity of Stocks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German and Austro-Hungarian papers dwell on the shortage of potatoes, coal and other commodities, owing to increased transport difficulties consequent on the severity of the season.

The Vossische Zeitung announces that no fresh potato supplies are expected in Hamburg this week and the sale will terminate when the stocks are sold out. The supply is guaranteed for those performing heavy manual labor, while the rest of the population must use turnips while being accorded a small increase of flour, bread and meat rations.

In a recent speech before the League for Promotion of National Industry, Herr von Batocki said the stocks, though scarce, would suffice if carefully and economically used.

If potatoes were calculated in terms of corn there would be 2,000,000 tons of corn less for human and animal consumption this year than last. The effects on animal feeding of the necessity for prohibiting the use of corn as fodder were extremely serious and would greatly diminish the yield of animal products. Even turnips were not available now as fodder.

Proceeding to defend his system of distribution, he observed that public management was the more necessary the scarcer the total quantity of supplies.

Statement Denied

Britain Contradicts Reported Attack on Destroyer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty emphatically denies the Berlin official statement that a German submarine in the English Channel destroyed, by a torpedo, a British destroyer of the M class on Jan. 18.

Spanish Steamer Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Spanish steamer Daisy has been sunk off Corunna.

U-27 Lost Off Norway

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram announces that the submarine U-27 was lost off the Norwegian coast.

Vessels Reported Lost

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The vessels reported lost include the Portuguese ship Foz do Douro, 1677



THE EVENT THAT PROSPECTIVE BUYERS ARE AWAITING

Our Annual February

Furniture Sale

Begins MONDAY, Feb. 5th

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, are *Inspection Days* when our patrons may inspect the pieces to be included in this sale and make reservations should they desire to do so.

We are including in this sale remarkable values in *Colonial Period* and *Modern Furniture, Floor Coverings* of every description and *Refrigerators*. Every piece of merchandise offered in this sale is strictly high grade—and notwithstanding conditions the last year in the manufacturing world this sale will eclipse all others in the variety of pieces and values offered.

Jordan Marsh Company

OPPORTUNITIES IN LAW SAID TO BE DECREASING

Representative Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill told the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today that the law business was not looking up. The statement was made at a hearing on his bill providing for the abolition of fictitious costs in court cases.

The petitioner said that in former days young lawyers could generally secure a living from collections, but the collection agencies had taken this out of the hands of the lawyers; probable cases had always been fruitful sources of income but now the big trust companies were handling these, and he added that in New York there was a commission to ascertain the advisability of a business man's court where no lawyers need apply.

Mr. Abbott said that the present system of costs, based on travel, attendance and attorney's fees was archaic, the relic of the days before the telephone, telegraph or fast transportation. For the benefit of the lawyers and their clients, Mr. Abbott said, it would be best to make justice as inexpensive as possible.

Henry L. Burnham appeared for House Bill 1180, providing that trustees be given further power of sale. He proposes that trustees be privileged to sell either real or personal property without liability for loss by reason of the sale. There was no opposition.

James A. Lowell of the S. P. C. C. appeared in behalf of House Bill 1155 providing that a husband be required to support legitimate minor children though the wife has secured custody. Former Representative Mancovitz opposed the bill.

FORT WORTH ROSE WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau FORT WORTH, Tex.—The city of Fort Worth has officially designated Feb. 1 to 7 as rose planting week, and under the auspices of the Park League, which holds an annual flower competition and rose show, planting of roses will be urged in this city. Interest in rose planting week is being stimulated by practical demonstrations in rose planting and talks by experts on the culture and care of roses.

MAINE ROADS BOND ISSUE

AUGUSTA, Me.—A resolution providing for a \$4,000,000 bond issue for highway construction by constitutional amendment has been introduced in the Legislature by Representative Redman of Ellsworth. The bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, would be payable within 41 years and the proceeds apportioned equitably among the 16 counties.

FALLING OFF OF CROPS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—The total harvested areas and the total production of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1915 and 1916, as corrected by the census returns of 1916, are now given as follows, says the Citizen:

| | 1915 | 1916 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Wheat | 14,675,500 | 12,879,500 |
| Oats | 11,424,400 | 9,835,100 |
| Barley | 1,707,650 | 1,851,100 |
| Rye | 145,120 | 145,120 |
| Flaxseed | 605,700 | 605,700 |
| Bushels | | |
| Wheat | 426,716,600 | 220,567,000 |
| Oats | 523,684,400 | 351,174,000 |
| Barley | 60,693,100 | 41,318,000 |
| Rye | 2,896,400 | 2,896,400 |
| Flaxseed | 7,122,300 | 7,122,300 |

For other crops the estimated total production in 1916 is as follows: Peas, 2,172,400 bushels from 150,280 acres; beans, 412,600 bushels from 32,500 acres; buckwheat, 5,976,000 bushels from 341,500 acres; mixed grains, 10,077,000 bushels from 397,770 acres, and corn for husking 6,282,000 bushels from 173,000 acres.

PROHIBITION RESOLUTION

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa House of Representatives has adopted a resolution submitting to a referendum vote a constitutional amendment providing for State-wide prohibition.

LECTURE ON U. S. S. RANGER

"Present Conditions and Future Prospects of the American Merchant Marine" is the subject to be dealt with by Winthrop L. Marvin of Brookline in delivering the seventh in a series of lectures on maritime subjects before the cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School on the U. S. S. Ranger in the Charlestown navy yard tonight.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FOR CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C.—The aviation depots which, it is proposed, will be established in Canada at an early date, are to be under the direct control of the Imperial army authorities, says the Colonial. The schools, which are to be 20 in number, will be under the direction of the army, while the planes are to be supplied by the Munition Board. There are to be a minimum of 360 school planes.

SENTENCES IN ARSON CASE

Chief Justice Aiken in the Superior Court today sentenced Maurice Fincklestein, an insurance agent, to serve from 2½ to 3½ years, and Carl Poptz, an insurance adjuster, to four to six years, for complicity in causing a fire at 33 Thorndike street, Roxbury, in 1915. The men pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them yesterday. Sentence of Harris Pearlstein was deferred to later in the day by Chief Justice Aiken.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

Fileene's

More new dresses

New taffeta dresses for large women

\$11.50

Sketched

The yoke and the big collar are likable features. Navy blue, with white or gold colors or all black. Sizes 44 to 52 inches.

Fileene's mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



ORANGES AND COPRA SOCIETY ISLANDS OUTPUT

Main Products Are Agricultural But Chiefly in Hands of Natives Who Work if Profits Are Large Enough

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report on the Society Islands gives an interesting outline of the business and social life of the colony.

It can hardly be said to have any manufactures. Two small sugar factories producing an inferior grade of sugar in quantities too small to meet the local demand, two or three small planing and saw milling shops, three boat building establishments, and a few Chinese shoe making and machine shops make up the total. A local company furnishes electrical power for lighting purposes and only from sunset to sunrise. These are the only manufactures in the entire colony and all are in the city of Papeete.

The Society Islands are essentially agricultural, the chief products being coconuts and vanilla beans. The large profits realized from these two products, chiefly from copra, have diverted attention from other crops that might be cultivated to advantage. Fruit is the only other product that receives any attention. Oranges have some importance in the foreign trade, but although limes, pineapples, alligator pears, and bananas grow well, they scarcely enter in the list of exports.

Copra is by far the chief article of export. As nearly all of the islands of which the colony is composed are well adapted to the growing of coconuts, the production of copra has become the chief industry. The trees grow wild nearly everywhere and in such abundance that only a comparatively few privately owned plantations have been brought into bearing. As nearly all the land in the colony is either claimed or really owned by the natives and as on almost every acre there are coconut palms, the production of copra is almost entirely in the hands of the natives. They control to a great extent the annual output, which largely depends on the prices offered; if this is not satisfactory the nuts are likely to be left on the trees or to be used for other purposes. The production of both nuts and copra could easily be trebled by proper attention.

Vanilla culture is the second industry of importance in the colony, and is also almost exclusively in the hands of the natives; but while the growing of the plant and the curing of the beans is their monopoly, the handling of the output and its exportation belongs chiefly to the Chinese merchants in the various islands. The native gathers the beans whenever and wherever he may, regardless of the degree of maturity. Once cured and dried and immature bean cannot be told from the fully matured and properly cured article. The inferior quality is exported and only when the foreign market is reached is its inferiority discovered. Owing to this the price of vanilla has recently decreased and the product that once was an important source of revenue is fast taking a lower place in the list of exports.

In the deposit of phosphate on the island of Makatea, the colony possesses a valuable source of revenue. The supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. The island is 4½ miles long and its greatest width is a little over 1½ miles. Its exploitation is in the hands of a French company (La Société Française des Phosphates de l'Océanie) which has obtained the lease of almost the entire area of the island from the native owners. A modern electrically driven plant has been installed to handle the product and to load it aboard ships.

Mother-of-pearl shells until the outbreak of the war was one of the most important of the exports, but the conditions in Europe have practically shut off the London market and the product has decreased in value for the time being.

Other products that to a minor extent enter into the foreign commerce of the colony are bêche de mer, fungus, beeswax, and an insignificant amount of cotton.

At Papeete are located all of the importing and exporting houses and it is from this point that the entire colony is supplied with imported merchandise. It is also from this point that the products of the islands (with the exception of the phosphate that is exported from the island of Makatea) destined for foreign markets are shipped. The greater portion of the merchandising in the colony is controlled by French and British importing houses who, while they are wholesalers, do an extensive retail business and at the same time supply the greater number of the smaller retailers. These latter, chiefly Chinese, are really distributors for the larger houses. These Chinese merchants (of whom there are some three or four of considerable importance), in turn are themselves importers and carry on the same sort of relations with still smaller merchants of their own nationality, who in turn become their distributors.

In normal times the bulk of the foreign trade is with the United States, and even in times such as have followed the war, that country has led both in exports to and imports from the Society Islands.

The colony can consume so much of foreign imports and no more; its population is too small to permit of a large increase. Purchases are never made direct from manufacturers, but through San Francisco commission merchants some eight or 10 of whom handle all of the foreign commerce of the colony with the United States. With these houses each local merchant

has a special agreement and open accounts are kept. Orders seldom vary from year to year and are always for practically the same commodities. The language of the country is French, but there is a wide knowledge of English. It is preferable, however, to communicate in the language of the country and that catalogue be in French.

STOCK DROP IS LAID TO WORDS OF SEC. LANSING

(Continued from page one)

confidentially informed,"—and so on, about the note—whereas originally it read "We are reliably informed."

Mr. Hutton indicated that he had not attached extreme significance to the effect the Ellis message would have. Had he considered that it meant a break in the market, he said, he would have "requested our correspondents to try to get clients to liquidate their accounts, at least in part."

Mr. Whipple tried to ascertain whether any of the Hutton firm had profited by the information on the slump after the note information leaked. The witness detailed his dealings and revealed he had made \$22,000 in all from Dec. 14 to Dec. 21, though he is still short on some stocks sold during that time.

"As a result of that message, do you receive a large number of selling orders?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"No, not as a result of that message, but there was a big volume of selling orders when Secretary Lansing said we were on the 'verge of war,'" he replied.

Evidence that the public buys generally instead of selling short came when Mr. Hutton said that on the night of Dec. 20 the house had accounts representing 200,000 shares and less than 24,000 shares short.

Despite F. A. Connolly's interpretation, wired from Washington to the E. F. Hutton & Co. brokerage house, concerning President Wilson's note to belligerents on Dec. 20, a fact brought out at yesterday's hearing Mr. Connolly contends that he had no "inside" information. Moreover, he denies that R. W. Bolling, President Wilson's brother-in-law, and a member of F. A. Connolly & Co., gave him any line on the message, and Mr. Bolling himself denies any inside information. On the other hand, Mr. Connolly claims that common gossip in Washington gave him the news on the afternoon before publication of the document.

The Hutton version mentioned the idea of a warning to belligerents not to encroach on neutral rights further. Newspapersmen, confidentially informed of the message on Dec. 20, did not generally get this warning interpretation until the afternoon of Dec. 21, when Secretary Lansing made his first "interpretation" of the note in his "verge of war" statement.

Mr. Hutton and Mr. Connolly were to be today's witnesses before the "leak" committee, sitting here. The committee expects to finish its New York work on Friday and its work in Washington by the end of next week. Whether or not it places responsibility for a leak, the committee feels it has done a public service by showing the following:

That the stocks of the outside public, on the long side, are often used as the very means for short operators to start a downward drive.

That the outside public is practically always "long" and that professionals are usually the only ones realizing that there is a "short" side to the market.

Three telegrams of a series of four were presented at the hearing yesterday afternoon by E. F. Hutton, head of E. F. Hutton & Co. of 61 Broadway.

The fourth telegram came on Dec. 20 from F. A. Connolly & Co., the Washington correspondents of the Hutton firm, of which R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of President Wilson, is a member.

Mr. Hutton said that his firm did not keep a file of incoming telegrams, although he produced a wire received on the same day from a Chicago correspondent. The members of F. A. Connolly & Co. were first brought into the inquiry on Jan. 5 by Representative William R. Wood of Indiana.

Mr. Wood said on that day, in the leak hearing in Washington, that it was "common gossip" that F. A. Connolly & Co. were "engaged in profitable transactions during the recent flurry." Mr. Wood said he had received information from S. B. Friday of Oshkosh, Wis., of a circular sent out by Thomson & Mackinnon of Chicago, on Dec. 11, nine days before the President's note, which contained the words "would it be surprising if a proposal from another source should meet with a favorable response from the warring powers?"

One of the telegrams, containing a brief forecast of the contents of the President's peace note, was sent by Hutton & Co., over its private wires to scores of other brokers with whom it did business throughout the country, on the afternoon of Dec. 20, more than three hours before the first copies of the note were handed to newspaper men by Secretary of State Lansing.

At the time the Hutton message was sent, according to the testimony of Secretary Lansing before the committee in Washington, no one in this country save persons connected with the preparation and dispatch of the note had as much information regarding its contents as the message revealed. The note previously had been sent abroad in code. Publication of the note followed the transmission of the Hutton message to various brokers by more than 10 hours.

Information on which the message to brokers was based, Mr. Hutton testified, came in the message, now missing, from F. A. Connolly, of F. A. Connolly & Co. Mr. Connolly was declared by Mr. Hutton to be hastening to New York to appear before the committee today.

Mr. Hutton testified that his understanding was that Mr. Connolly's in-

formation regarding the note was based on general rumor. Indicating that other brokerage concerns were in possession of similar information, Mr. Hutton said, was another message he produced which Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago sent to his house prior to Mr. Connolly's first message referring to a statement to be issued by the State Department "intended to promote peace prospects." This message contained no details.

Certain members of the committee, however, privately expressed conviction that the person who originally supplied the information on which Mr. Connolly's missing message was based either had read the President's note or obtained an excellent resume of it. The latter message, according to Mr. Hutton, was prepared by George S. Ellis Jr., a member of the firm who is now in Georgia, he said. Mr. Hutton also requested the committee not to call Ellis to New York, if it could be avoided.

Chairman Henry, determined to have Ellis testify, said he probably would be examined next week in Washington. Telegraph operators and others who had to do with the sending of the message also are to be interrogated. Other members of the Connolly firm also probably will be called. Mr. Bolling already has testified at a Washington hearing that he had nothing to do with a "leak" of any kind.

Mr. Bolling's connection with the Connolly firm was the subject of much interrogation by Mr. Whipple during his examination of Mr. Hutton when the broker first took the stand. Mr. Hutton told of Mr. Connolly calling on him five or six months ago informing him that the firm of F. A. Connolly & Co. was to be organized, with Mr. Bolling as one of the partners, and asking if the Hutton firm would become its New York correspondent.

Mr. Hutton said the fact that Mr. Bolling was to be a member of the firm had made no impression upon him. He denied that Mr. Connolly had said anything of an expectation of getting "high-class customers" through Mr. Bolling's relationship to the President. The Connolly account, he said, however, had been "very attractive."

Mr. Whipple then had Mr. Hutton produce messages which had come over the firm's private wires during the "peace period" in the stock market, and which he had been commanded to bring under subpoena. The first to be read was the Clement, Curtis & Co. telegram marked "Confidential," timed 12:48 o'clock eastern time, which was about an hour and a quarter after Secretary Lansing had told the newspaper men in Washington that a note was coming from the President. The telegram read as follows:

"I hear the State Department will issue statement today regarding economic conditions of European war as affecting neutrals intended to promote peace prospects. What do you think of this, and how are you on stocks?" "CLEMENT."

The next was Mr. Hutton's reply to this, timed 1:14 p. m., which read: "Our Washington wire gave us similar message to yours. Others have the same information. We put it out as it was more or less generally known. Your message was marked confidential, and we treated it so.—E. F. H."

Some time between the receipt of the Chicago message and Mr. Hutton's reply to it, the now missing message from Mr. Connolly was received, Mr. Hutton testified. This was the message on which Mr. Ellis based his message at 1:54 o'clock, which follows: "We are confidentially informed a highly important message to all belligerents and neutrals has been issued from Washington. Interpreted not as pressure on belligerents in behalf of peace, but as one apparently to put American demands on record to be considered if there is peace and warning neutral rights must not be further encroached upon. Full text to be given out tonight and will be looked on as a move of great moment."

Questioned on the lost message from Mr. Connolly, Mr. Hutton said it was of a class his firm seldom saved. Mr. Connolly also had not kept a copy of it, he said, but added the Washington broker today would testify fully before the committee.

Mr. Hutton also produced other communications his firm had sent its correspondents in which reference was made to various Washington situations. One of them said it was understood that the President's message of last Dec. 4, the opening day of Congress, would be favorable to railroad investments. Another written by Mr. Hutton, personally, said that "Washington advices" were that increased freight rates probably would be granted the railroads.

Replying to sharp questioning by Mr. Whipple, Hutton said he did not recall any particular advices on the peace note he had in mind other than a general impression he had gained from the newspapers and the ticker. He volunteered the statement that he had learned nothing in this connection from Mr. Bolling or Mr. Connolly. He also asserted that his firm had no sources of information in Washington outside of the Connolly company.

Mr. Hutton was preceded on the stand by Bernard Baruch, a large Wall Street operator, who testified that solely by the use of foresight he had made \$476,168 by selling short between Dec. 10 and Dec. 23. Baruch again declared he had received no advance information on the President's peace note.

Mr. Baruch said complacently he had no information from Washington regarding the President's note.

On Dec. 20 he bought in 17,900 shares, reducing his short account to 26,500.

"I had known what was coming from Washington the next day, as any one else would have sold all day," he interjected. The 20th was the day before the note was published in the papers.

Mr. Baruch denied having any advance information on the Wilson peace message, and regretted it. Lacking such information, he bought 17,500 shares the day before the note was

published, when he should have sold, he said.

Plays Ignorance of Message

CHICAGO, Ill.—John F. L. Curtis, of the firm of Clement, Curtis & Co., said, in reference to the testimony before the peace note investigating committee: "I have no personal knowledge of the telegrams said to have been sent from our offices to E. F. Hutton & Co., New York. During a day's business many telephone messages are received and sent, as well as telegraphic communications, and many persons drop in with information regarding market affairs. It may be such a private message was sent to New York by Mr. Clement, who is in California at present."

EMPLOYERS TELL THEIR VIEWS OF NATIONAL GUARD

Widely Divergent Opinions Expressed Upon Need and Methods of Preparedness

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As an appendix to its report upon the mobilization of the National Guard, the executive committee of the Mayor's committee on national defense has made public a digest of the replies to a questionnaire circulated among employers. The employers were asked to tell whether they paid their employees absent with the National Guard how much time off they would be willing to give their men each year for military training, and what, in their opinion, was the correct National military policy.

The executive committee of the Mayor's committee on national defense is composed of Willard Straight, chairman; Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Dykman, John Mitchell, George W. Perkins, Alfred E. Smith and Alexander M. White. The digest made public was in part as follows:

In seeking information and opinion from employers, the Mayor's committee on national defense circulated question blanks among corporations, firms and individuals in all the important branches of commerce and industry. Banking, insurance, transportation, mining and manufacturing, telephone and telegraph communication, the wholesale and retail mercantile trades, and all these were represented in the letters that came back. It appears, therefore, that the replies may be taken as a fair reflection of the experiences and views of employers in general.

The effect of the mobilization of the National Guard upon business varied widely as between employers; and, as was to be expected, there was a difference of opinion as to what constituted a proper military policy. Yet there was a close approach to unanimity on the main questions at issue. If the 431 who wrote to the committee are representative, there are three things that the employers of the country are substantially agreed upon. The first is that the country must have adequate military preparation; the second is that the National Guard system is not satisfactory; the third conclusion is that there must be inaugurated some form of universal training, under Federal control, so that all citizens shall contribute to the public defense, either by actual military service or by bearing a fair share of the cost.

The policy of employers with regard to the payment of men absent with the National Guard varied between the allowance of full pay during the entire period of service and the failure to continue either pay or position. Between these two extremes were numerous compromises. Some guardsmen found their positions kept for them but had their pay cut off. Others received three-quarters, or half, or one-quarter pay. There were sliding scales under which the pay was kept up for a certain time, and then a reduction was made to three-quarters or half. In some cases full pay was allowed for, say, six weeks, and after that none.

Sixty-five per cent of the guardsmen who answer the Committee's question about the continuance of their regular civilian pay, said that it had been cut off entirely.

In their comments upon military policy the employers laid stress upon the very lack of uniformity of practice, in the matter of continuance of pay, that was disclosed by the filled-in blanks returned to the committee. It was the hit-or-miss character of the whole National Guard voluntary enlistment scheme that impressed them most. They declared themselves willing to make sacrifices for a National defense, but they wanted to have some way of estimating what the nature of the sacrifices was to be. And, particularly, they wanted the end of a condition which, they said, failed to distribute the burden equitably among employers.

UNITED STATES FIRMS ESTABLISH CANADA BRANCHES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About 50 branches of United States firms have been established in Canada during the last two years, says the Monetary Times of Canada, republished by the Commerce Report. Most of these have come to Ontario, several to Quebec Province, and a few to western cities. With an average investment conservatively estimated at \$300,000, these 50 plants represent a new investment of \$15,000,000 in this country. There were previously about 450 such companies in Canada, which, with a similar average investment, represented an aggregate of \$135,000,000. The grand total investment, therefore, is now \$150,000,000.

Among the United States companies that have recently established branches are makers of the following articles: Railway accessories, overalls, silverware and flatware, auto-

biles, horseshoes, steel goods, spices, soaps, perfumes, glue, beet sugar, pumps, greenhouses, railway signals, boxes, spreaders, silk gloves, stockings, tires, steel, steel products, canned goods, automobile varnishes, belting, store counters, pulp and paper, sewing machines and furnace products, grain and elevator machinery, silk and chamomille gloves, refined nickel and cottonseed-oil products.

Of the total of United States investment of \$978,000,000 in the Dominion \$150,000,000 is represented by branch plants. Until 1914 this was the largest item in the list of United States investments here. Since then Canadian securities have been sold in the neighboring republic in far greater volume than hitherto, and consequently that item now represents the largest United States investment in Canada, branch establishments coming second.

Among the United States companies established there before the recent American commercial invasion are manufacturers of asbestos, barrels, bilid rollers, buttons, carpet sweepers, condensed milk, bags, corks, carriages, couches, brass goods, billiard tables, cords, cash registers, files, fountain pens, gramophones, hardware, pickles, presses, pulleys, razors, rubbers, sealers, shoes, scales, typewriters, watch cases, etc.

CHELSEA EXCISE BOARD IS NAMED

Governor McCall today appointed the members of the Chelsea Excise Board, which will have charge of issuing the liquor licenses in that city, as follows: Samuel Robie as chairman, Alton E. Briggs, and L. J. Mullan. Chairman Robie was appointed for three years, Mr. Briggs for two years, and Mr. Mullan for one year.

An act passed by the last Legislature providing for this excise board was accepted by the voters of Chelsea at the last election. Temperance leaders now expect much better conditions in connection with the sale of liquor.

Chairman Robie is the publisher of the Chelsea Evening Record. Mr. Briggs, a former member of the Chelsea Board of Control, is secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange. Mr. Mullan is a dealer in paper and twine.

PINE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL KENTUCKY INSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

HARLAN, Ky.—Pine Mountain school, located at Pine Mountain, in Harlan County, close to the heart of the dense mountain and great coal section of Southwestern Kentucky, will soon have access to the outside world by means of a wagon road, if the efforts of William Creech, founder of the school, and those who have become interested in the project, are successful. The road has been surveyed, and will cross Pine Mountain, which is now crossed only by bridle paths and a cable freight arrangement, which can scarcely be dignified with the name of railroad, although it is the only means of transporting freight to the school. The road will cause a material saving in the cost of materials used at the school, which now pays approximately \$1500 in freight charges alone. It will also serve to increase the attendance at the school.

The school itself, however, is the point of chief interest. It was established three years ago on a tract of 136 acres of land given by the founder, and its growth has been remarkable. To this tract has been added other lands, and the school now has a well-timbered farm of 360 acres, a fine water supply, plenty of limestone for building purposes and a vein of good coal four feet thick. There are five dwelling houses on the farm, where 80 people are housed. A sawmill, given to the school, is preparing lumber for the new school building, which will cost \$5000. A reservoir is also being built nearby to afford a water supply. Incidentally, it cost \$119 to take the boiler for the sawmill over Pine Mountain.

Despite the isolated location of the school, there are 65 pupils from 4 to 14 years of age, gathered from the mountain homes round about. Within a radius of eight miles of the school live 700 children of school age. There are only two district schools accessible to those children. These schools run about five months a year, have an average attendance of from 18 to 25 children each, and are taught by untrained teachers. These schools do not meet the needs of the community, and even if there were enough district schools to take care of all the children the problem of mountain education would not be solved.

The children living in that section have to be taught how to keep neat, how to work and how to live, and the district schools do not attempt to teach them these things. It was this fact which led the founder to establish the settlement school, where the children could be taught in such a manner that their moral perception would keep pace with their intellectual advancement. The children in the settlement

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school live there the year round. In the summer they are taught manual training, domestic science, farming and homemaking. In winter a regular school curriculum is followed. The school receives no financial aid from the State or from any church board or other organized source, but depends for its maintenance upon voluntary subscriptions of those who are interested in the advancement of the mountain boys and girls.

THREE BILLS OF GAS AND ELECTRIC BOARD EXPLAINED

Chairman Alonzo R. Weed of the Gas and Electric Light Commission was before the legislative committee on public lighting today to submit in detail the board's recommendations to the Legislature for legislation this year.

Three bills were before the committee embodying the board's recommendations. The first measure, favored by the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, places municipal light plant managers under the civil service, allows municipal plants to sell electricity for the operation of electric cars, provides that the expenses of the commission shall be assessed upon municipal lighting plants as well as upon private companies, and provides that cities and towns desiring to dispose of municipally owned plants shall be required to adopt the same method of procedure as is provided for the acquisition of a plant.

Another bill requires electric companies desiring to construct transmission lines to go before the gas and light commissioners with a detailed plan of the territory over which the line is to pass in order that the board may determine at the outset whether the proposed line serves the public convenience and is consistent with public interest.

A third bill provides that the same provisions of law as now apply to increases in capital stock and consolidations by gas and electric companies, under which these companies may consolidate and issue stock subject to the board's approval, shall apply in like manner to water companies, and further that the board shall be designated rather than a special commission appointed by the court, to determine the price to be paid by a municipality for an existing lighting plant when the city or town and the owners of the plant are unable to agree.

H. I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company, proposed that the electric companies should not be obliged to file detailed plans at the outset as it would subject the company to "hold-ups" by land owners all along the line.

W. R. Peabody, appearing as counsel for the Turners Falls Power Electric Company and the New England Power Company, submitted amendments carrying out Mr. Harriman's idea, and it was arranged that he should confer with Chairman Weed and secure his cooperation before finally leaving them with the committee.

REAR ADMIRALS NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today nominated to be rear admirals Capt. Harry M. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George E. Burd, James H. Oliver, John Hood and William S. Sims.

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BETTER HOUSING CONDITIONS IN STATE SOUGHT

Massachusetts Civic League Would Have a Law Enacted to Fix Certain Minimum Requirements in Massachusetts

Better housing conditions in Massachusetts through the enactment of a Statewide law fixing certain minimum requirements and providing the means of enforcing those requirements are advocated in the annual report of the Massachusetts Civic League. The league seeks the adoption of the so-called Massachusetts housing law, which was before the last session of the Legislature and was then referred to a special recess committee.

The proposed measure would apply to all dwellings provided that the citizens of the cities and towns desired to adopt it for their own municipality. In this respect the law differs from former measures, as the earlier laws have applied in the main only to tenements.

"The importance of including all dwellings may be seen in the 23 towns which have adopted the Town Housing Law," says the report. "This law applies to houses for three or more families. Not a single house for three or more families has been built in these towns since the adoption of the law. These towns are able to regulate what they are not doing, but are unable to regulate what they are doing. Bad conditions are developing in single and double houses."

"The Massachusetts Housing Law is the result of years of work. Practically all American laws have been studied and numerous individuals have been consulted. The law is not far from what is most needed to give a fair start in the right direction. Its adoption and general use would be of great social and economic value to the State."

At legislative hearings the report states that there was objection to having every owner register his name. Such registration the league considers imperative, and says: "In Boston when difficulties arise it is sometimes impossible to find the responsible owner. Through fictitious sales the officials may be kept chasing from year's end to year's end. This, however, is no novel feature. It is a common practice in modern housing laws."

"The main reason why housing reform makes such slow progress is that those who ought to know about the results of bad housing are as yet indifferent, and those whom housing laws would affect in any way financially are persistently in opposition."

As one means of promoting housing development the league urges the taxation of land values in a given community at uniform rates, regardless of whether the land is improved or idle. Land, it holds, should pay to the community a tax measurable with its value for use, and such taxation the league believes is possible under the existing laws if they are properly administered.

The executive committee recommends that the constitutional convention confer adequate powers upon cities and towns for zoning or districting, so as to protect the amenities of residential areas, more home rule for municipalities, and conferring upon municipalities more extensive power for excess condemnation.

The league recommends that probation officers appointed entirely by the judges of the courts should be approved by the Commission on Probation, which is now charged with the supervision of the probation service. The salaries of probation officers are now subject to the approval of county commissioners or of the Mayor and City Council of Boston in Suffolk County.

On the approval of salaries the report states: "The probation service has become a State service and a transfer to the Governor and Council of the right to pass upon the salaries of probation officers would remove a bar to progress and a handicap to this important branch of the correctional service." Better equipment of the courts with probation officers for juveniles and a further development in the detention service of juveniles also are recommended.

TRAINED MEN FOR CITY

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—An emphatic prediction that within 25 years American people will consider it as absurd to select men to conduct municipal affairs who have not had training and experience in such administration as they now would to put an inexperienced man in charge of a public school system, was made by Prof. A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University, in an address at Grinnell recently, says the Gazette. Professor Hatton came to Grinnell at the request of the city authorities to talk on the subject of the city manager plan of government, which Grinnell is now giving a temporary try-out and which will be voted on at a municipal election in the spring.

PLAYWRITERS CLUB

A poster exhibition was given by the Playwrights Club at its rooms on Boylston Street yesterday afternoon. The posters were the work of artist members of the club and were used in connection with the recent production of "Beachcraft." These officers were elected: Mrs. T. Handasyd Cabot, president; Miss Alice Tilden, vice-president; Dr. Mary A. Emerson of Boston University, literary director; Miss Angela Morris, business manager; Mrs. Francis Webster Doherty, producer. M. H. Gulesian, owner of the St. James Theater, was elected an honorary member.

CONTEST EXPECTED ON CONFIRMATION OF DR. GRAYSON

Senate Committee Votes to Report Favorably on Promotion of President's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, predicts a partisan contest on the Senate floor Thursday over confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., whom President Wilson has nominated to be medical director with the rank of rear admiral. The committee yesterday voted to report this nomination favorably, together with other naval appointments.

Dr. Grayson was before the committee in person yesterday and was examined by the committeemen as to his fitness for advancement to rear admiral, which will be over the heads of more than 100 other medical corps officers. The vote on reporting this nomination stood 9 in favor and 2 against. It is understood that Senators Lodge and Poindexter, who Senators Tillman said were the only Republicans present at the committee meeting, voted in opposition, while all the Democrats voted in favor of confirmation.

This nomination was received by the Senate Jan. 18. Others received at the same time and voted to be reported favorably are: Dr. William C. Braisted, to be advanced from medical inspector to medical director in the Navy with rank of rear admiral; Capt. Samuel McGowan, pay director in the Navy, to be promoted to the rank of rear admiral; and Lieut.-Commander Frederic R. Haris, civil engineer in the Navy, to be made rear admiral.

The entire opposition to confirming Dr. Grayson's promotion is based on the extent of his promotion over many other officers. It was shown at the committee meeting that he has been in the service 13 years, with only two years of active sea duty, and that there are other officers with 40 years' service, much of which has been spent at sea.

The committee queried Dr. Grayson about his examination on the day he qualified for his new rank, preceding his nomination by the President, whom he has served as personal attendant. Dr. Grayson stated that he had submitted a thesis, but was not asked to answer any questions. He had withdrawn from two previous examinations.

FARMERS ASK FOR LOWER TARIFF

MONTREAL, Que.—A special to the Star from Edmonton says the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta adopted a platform to be submitted to all candidates for political office, calling for immediate reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain and eventual free trade with the mother country; reciprocity with the United States; direct taxation of unimproved land values; a graduated income tax; and a graduated inheritance tax; election by proportional representation; publicity of the campaign expenditures; direct legislation; competitive examinations for civil service appointments; nationalizing of railways, telegraph and express business and a provisional control of national resources.

RESERVE AEROPLANE SQUADRONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Twenty reserve air squadrons will be immediately organized in Canada to be established in various parts of the Dominion. Canadian aeroplane factories have been placed under the supervision of the Imperial Munition Board, which will mean the expenditure of many million dollars.

The Dominion Government has offered the Imperial Munition Board the use of Camp Borden for aviation grounds. The offer has been accepted and several of the air service squadrons will be mobilized and trained there.

OKLAHOMA HORTICULTURE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—After a lapse of some years, Oklahoma again has a real horticultural society, says the Oklahoma. One of the first organizations for better agriculture in territorial days was a State horticultural society, and much good work was accomplished before changing conditions and political upheavals caused its end. The present organization, the Oklahoma State Horticultural Society, was brought into being during the recent farmers' short course at Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater. Its object will be the advancement of horticulture within the State.

PATRIOTIC FUND COST

TORONTO, Ont.—A vivid comparison of the expense of raising money for public war purposes in the United States and in Canada is afforded in a news item from New York, says the Mail. The dispatch says that the British, French and Belgian permanent blind relief fund has collected \$398,000 at an expense of \$109,000. The cost of raising the money was 28 per cent. The expense of raising \$2,500,000 in the coming four-day campaign for the Toronto patriotic fund and Canadian Red Cross is estimated at \$20,000, or less than 1 per cent.

PRIMARY LAW REPEL REFUSED

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The lower branch of the Legislature, by a vote of 171 to 46, refused to repeal the primary election law enacted two years ago. Proposed amendments to the law will be considered later.

AUTO TAXATION ENTIRELY BY THE STATE PROPOSED

Boston Tax Collector and Chairman of Assessors Tell of Methods Employed to Locate the Machines in City

Collection of a single tax from the owners of automobiles through the State Highway Commission, to cover not only the fee for registration but the city or town tax as well, is a change in the present law favored by John J. Curley, collector of taxes for the city of Boston. Collector Curley would have but one automobile tax imposed and collected. He thinks the State Highway Commission should make the collection from the automobilist and then give the towns and cities a pro rata share of the money obtained. In this way the cities and towns would be reimbursed for street usage and secure their shares of the tax on property.

At present, through the doubles system of assessment, by State Highway Commission and by the city or town, there is no doubt in the thought of either Collector Curley or Edward B. Bailey, chairman of the Board of Assessors of Boston, that some owners of automobiles escape municipal property taxation on their machines entirely or through one way or other avoid paying the major portion of the money the law says they must pay. The assessors levy the tax on automobiles in Boston at the rate of \$17.50 per \$1000 valuation.

Collector Curley and Chairman Bailey of the Board of Assessors declare the ordinary means of evasion of the law by owners of automobiles is through taking advantage of the fact that the assessors make their appraisements of property on April 1. That is, a man is taxed on the property—personal, real and income—he has on April 1 of each year. If he secures an automobile the very next day that machine will not be taxed by the city or the town in which he resides, under the present laws. For one year. One year later he will be able to allege a very material depreciation through wear and tear and thus secure a decided reduction in tax besides escaping tax for practically a year.

The assessors do not deny that automobile taxation does not come up to 100 per cent despite the fact that the State Highway Commission secures its 100 per cent. Inquiry developed the fact that the assessors in some cases are not too particular to secure the tax on every car owned by a heavy taxpayer, provided they can secure the larger tax from income and personal property. It was admitted that the automobile tax was not the real prize to be sought by the assessors, but the personal property tax and the income tax, and that it was entirely possible that some automobiles escape taxation. The big cars cannot be hidden, the assessors say. They are a means to an end and they show that an owner exists and that the owner has money. If there are some smaller cars attached to the estate, from what was developed through inquiry, it would appear that it is entirely possible that they be overlooked in the assessing process. The fact remains uncontradicted that the assessors do not return to the city collector 100 per cent of the automobiles listed by the State Highway Commission as being owned by Boston residents.

Other men, and it is possible under the law, purchase cars ahead and do not have them delivered until April 5 or 15 or later as they elect. They operate the car for a year and then trade it back for a new car, not taking it from the dealer until after April 1. In this way, Collector Curley says, it is possible to avoid entirely the municipal property tax on automobiles.

Still another method, and one which Chairman Bailey says is very frequently followed by men who have a certain regard for law and for their integrity, is to purchase cars and have them delivered just following the work of the assessors, then have these cars registered as of some rural residence where the property rate is far less than that of Boston and where the assessing is more than ordinarily lenient. Mr. Bailey declares that this is a practice honored in its observance far more generally than many would think.

The assessors try to secure the returns of all cars and trucks in Boston as they make their rounds for the April 1 valuation. But they have a system of double-checking through the State Highway Commission. There is no way to dodge the State tax on automobiles. The cars and trucks must bear the State license for the year and that must be paid for at the State House. The books are open and the assessors check off their returns through the State Highway Commission's books if they so desire.

In Boston it has been found cheaper to secure the lists of the Auto List Publishing Company. The assessors pay the company about \$150 and secure a list of the names of all truck and pleasure car owners in the city of Boston as well as an idea of the character of the car and what it is worth. The assessors returned 8000 pleasure cars and 2020 trucks for taxation on April 1, 1916. Of these it is figured that 10 per cent were non-taxable through their being owned by Massachusetts corporations which pay State taxes and are exempt in cities or towns.

Collector Curley says that some additional revenue might be secured by bringing in automobile returns on the December tax warrant, but he most strongly favors a single assessment of taxation on automobiles and would remodel the law so that the owners of

cars pay but one tax and that to the State. He declares the present system of double taxation is not only an injustice to automobile owners, an unnecessary inconvenience but also a system whereby many men may escape paying their just dues.

Mr. Curley would favor a larger tax on automobiles, this to be divided by State or city and town in which the owner of the car or truck resides. In that way there would be no possible means for an automobilist to escape taxation and the tax would reach him when he purchases and seeks to operate his car, whether that date be April 1, the date of assessing, or May or June 1. Thousands of dollars are now possible to secure for town and city through the present system in Massachusetts would thereby be secured to the various municipalities for upkeep and rebuilding of streets and highways.

ILLEGAL SPENDING OF FUNDS ALLEGED IN CAMBRIDGE

Mayor Rockwood Charges Treasurer and Auditor With Violating City Ordinances

In a communication to the Cambridge City Council last night Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood charged City Treasurer Henry F. Lehan with illegally expending approximately \$1000 of the city's funds in salaries to clerks in the Water Department, in violation of his oath of office and his bond, and also charged City Auditor Charles H. Thurston and James J. Scully, chairman of the Water Department, with having "conspired, if not conspired" to use the funds of the city contrary to specific prohibitions of the city ordinances.

Mayor Rockwood also requested the City Council to make immediate application to the State bureau of statistics for an audit of the city's books. He submitted the nomination of Edward A. Connihan, clerk to the mayors of Cambridge for 24 years, to succeed the present city treasurer and announced that he would submit new nominations for the two other offices.

After a prolonged debate the City Council voted to lay on the table the portion of the Mayor's communication requesting an audit of the city's books and referred the other items to the Committee on Finance after a motion to suspend the rules so as to permit their consideration by a special committee failed of adoption.

The three men against whom charges were preferred are hold-overs from the preceding administration, as Mayor Rockwood's nominations for the three offices failed of confirmation by the City Council last year. The present situation is declared to be the culmination of a controversy which arose last July between the Mayor and City Solicitor Harry F. B. Dolan on one side and the Water Department and City Auditor Thurston on the other. Last July the City Council passed certain appropriations for the Water Department by a two-thirds vote after the Mayor refused to comply with the council's recommendation for these appropriations. They were never referred to the Mayor for approval or disapproval by the clerk of the council, and this procedure the city solicitor ruled was necessary.

Early last year Mayor Rockwood recommended that the Water Department dismiss six of its 12 inspectors, and in his budget he deducted the salaries of the six inspectors. The other appropriations were made by the City Council and the city auditor and Water Department declared them legal. In October the Water Department desired to raise the salary of certain women clerks, and while favoring the increases originally, the Mayor stated that he was opposed because of the methods employed by the Water Department.

Mayor Rockwood charges that the city auditor refused to give him financial information regarding the financial condition of the Water Department, that the city treasurer admits paying four female clerks without drafts signed by the Mayor, that these payments have not been entered on the books, and that the city auditor was familiar with the whole transaction.

NATIONAL GUARD MEETING

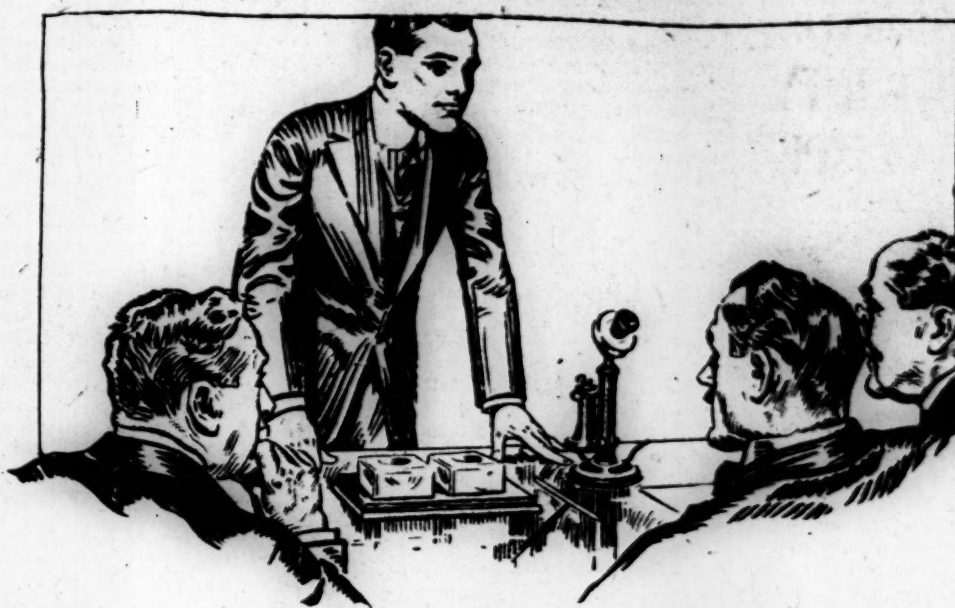
Officers in command of all of the organizations of the National Guard of the State met in conference with the Adjutant-General at the State House yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called that the various phases of the National Defense Act might be talked over, and the work of commanding officers standardized, as well as to consider matters affecting the military business of the guard with relation to the militia bureau and the War Department. It is anticipated that similar meetings will be held monthly. It is likely that future meetings will be held in the evening instead of the afternoon.

NORUMBEGA C. E. DISTRICT

NEWTON, Mass.—The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society was observed by the Norumbega District in the Central Congregational Church, Newtonville, last night. The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the society, was the chief speaker. Addresses also were made by Mayor Edwin O. Childs and Dr. Ira Landrith.

CHELSEA SCHOOL PLAN

At a mass meeting of Chelsea citizens in the Williams School Hall last night the plan for a School Board of 10 members, five to be elected at large and one each from the five wards, was endorsed. A bill embodying three new plans has been presented in the Legislature.



Why do not more of the Corporations in the United States pay dividends?

A RECENT REPORT of the Federal Trade Commission shows that of 250,000 corporations in the United States, 100,000 have no net income whatever. 90,000 make less than \$5000 a year, while only the remaining 60,000 make \$5,000 a year and over.

These striking figures exhibit a condition which has been going on for many years—and is in no way the result of any temporary outside influence.

Business education the remedy

According to Edward N. Hurley, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the remedy lies in standardizing business methods and systems and in teaching business men the great fundamentals of organization and efficiency. *Industrial Preparedness must be the watchword of the future.*

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The Institute collects, classifies and transmits to you through the Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and practice in modern business. It will give you a thorough and sound training in the fundamentals underlying all departments

of business—it will give you a knowledge that could otherwise be obtained only by years of experience—if at all.

How men make good

Daily there filter into headquarters in New York many very interesting experiences: A billing clerk rises to be head accountant of his concern; a young bank clerk secures a \$5,000 job; a subordinate is made assistant to the president by saving the firm \$37,000 a year through one report; a general manager saves his firm from impending bankruptcy; a "copy-writer" rises to be advertising and sales manager. These are typical of hundreds of such cases, and one and all these men say this Course helped them win their success.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Advisory Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, Head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce; and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

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A careful reading of this 125 page book "Forging Ahead in Business," a copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know to succeed. Extra hard work is not the answer. Success comes from a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

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INCREASE IN EGG PRODUCTION IN MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—The prediction was made here today that within 30 days eggs might be selling from 10 to 15 cents a dozen below present prices. Commission men are looking also for an 8 to 10 cent drop in butter.

Conditions in the Central West the past few days have resulted in renewal of egg production and facilitated shipment, according to John Mitchell, director of the Butter and Egg Board. If present conditions are not interrupted within two weeks, both butter and eggs will have reached their normal level, he said. The retail prices for eggs today range from 44 to 48 cents per dozen. There are practically no eggs in storage.

Wholesalers are shipping eggs from Chicago to New York City, where they are getting 2½ cents a dozen more than in Chicago. Ten carloads have gone and 15 more have been contracted for.

TWO STATES ASK FOR ARMOR PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Texas and North Carolina have put in bids for the proposed new Government armor plant. A resolution by the State Legislature, pointing out the "many advantages offered by East Texas" for such a plant was presented to Congress Tuesday by Senator Sheppard. It is declared that "East Texas abounds in the finest quality of brown hematite ore."

A resolution of the North Carolina Legislature, urging that the plant be located in Watauga Valley, Carter County, Tennessee, immediately contiguous to the North Carolina magnetite ore bed known as Cranberry, was presented by Senator Overman.

BUSY BOSTON NAVY YARD IS PREDICTED

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in a letter to Charles K. Cummings of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. building movement says the Charlestown navy yard will not be idle for many years as the lessons of the European war had taught the Government that every naval establishment must be kept in operation. Mr. Roosevelt congratulated the committee on the progress which has been made in the new building campaign which starts at a dinner in the Boston City Club next Monday night.

NARRAGANSETT BAY DRYDOCK IS PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The establishment by Congress of a drydock in Narragansett Bay is requested in a resolution presented in the State House by Representative Martin of Newport.

The resolution further provides for the creation of a joint committee of five members, two from the Senate and three from the House, to confer with the Navy Department relative to the proposition.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

ALIEN MINORS MAKE WORK

Complications due to inability to get authentic information regarding alien minors is giving the Boston School Department considerable extra work. According to the law, an illiterate minor must attend day school until he is 16 years old. Otherwise he may go to work at 14. A working certificate is given those permitted to work and no employer is supposed to employ a youth who does not show one. Present European conditions make it practically impossible to obtain definite proof of the ages of alien minors coming to Boston from Southern and Southeastern Europe, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece.

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The New Plan Of Clothes Selling saves you money by eliminating all unnecessary expense. There are no high first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no charge accounts or bad debts; no floormen or window-trimmers; no reduction sales. The result is:

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This is the curve cut which assures fit, comfort and good appearance.

BERWICK, 2½ in.

Arrow form fit Collars

Curve cut to fit shoulders and neck—will not chafe shirt—waistcoat cannot rise up under collar.

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GREEKS LEAVE EGYPT FOR THE SALONIKA ARMY

Description Given of Departure of National Defense Volunteers From Alexandria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The first contingent of volunteers from Egypt for the Greek Army of National Defense left Alexandria on Nov. 6. The secret of their departure had been well kept; for it was generally believed that they would remain at . . . and no one but those more immediately connected with the movement saw them off at the wharf. At about 10 a. m. the British troops, who were to leave by the same vessel, had got safely aboard, when one of the staff officers was heard to remark that 600 mules and 600 Greeks were also expected to embark. In fact the latter, who had spent the night under canvas in their camp at . . . kindly arranged for them by the courtesy of the British military authorities, were shortly to be seen making their way towards the Dock-gate where the great ship lay moored, each with his little bundle of "kit" done up in neat white paper. At the dock they were shortly afterwards joined by two leading legal lights, Maitre G. Roussos and Maitre N. Vattimbella (president and vice-president of the Alexandria Greek Liberal League), the former of whom gave the young "pallikars" a parting word of encouragement and strove to console a few of their relatives who had come to see them off; whilst Maitre Vattimbella, assisted by Mr. Canakis (Maitre Roussos' "fidus Achates") and Mr. Denis Coccoas (a Greek officer who was leaving with the contingent), distributed a bar of chocolate or a handful of apples to each man as he ascended the gangway between a British corporal and Lieutenant Xanthopoulos, the Greek officer charged with keeping order.

Cheerful faces were the order of the day, notwithstanding the fact that not a few of these lads (those in uniform), some of whom looked not more than 17 or 18, had returned from the last Government mobilization in Greece as late as September; and all seemed eager to reach Salonika and have a chance of getting to grips with the Bulgarians. No "war weariness" here, evidently, or if there were it was well concealed.

Once on board, the volunteers, who seemed almost to crowd out all their shipmates from the lower deck aft, were allowed a few moments' respite, while arrangements were made for their rationing under the direction of their own officers and some British troops. At 1 o'clock lunch was served, a special table in the center of the first saloon being reserved for the Greek officers and members of the Greek Liberal League and their friends. Lunch ended, the Greek volunteers were marshaled on the lower deck by their officers, Maitre B. Bouboullis (the Cairo leader of the movement) checking off their names on his list with the aid of the officers who accompanied them, and the while the men themselves, still shepherded by the indefatigable Lieutenant Xanthopoulos ("formed fours" under the critical eye of the British "Tommys") on the main deck, who opined that these "rookies" would speedily be "knocked into shape" at Salonika. Shortly after, Messrs. Roussos, Vattimbella, Cateleouzo (a close friend of M. Venizelos and a prominent Liberal of Alexandria) and the rest took their leave; and Mr. Bouboullis, the Cairo representative of the Greek Liberal party, followed them later, remarking to the writer upon the difference between the imperturbability of the British soldier and the excitable southern temperament of the Greek. Just before the ship cast off at 4:15 p. m., a Greek woman was observed on the quay making frantic signs to some one on deck who proved to be one of the younger recruits. To the bystanders endeavoring to soothe her she explained that among the volunteers was her son who had slipped away without her leave and whom she had come from Cairo to recover.

Finally the young truant was reluctantly induced to descend and was led meekly away by his mother amid derisive yells and catcalls from the crowd on the lower deck, who continued to while away the time by cheering and singing "Tipperary" at intervals, intermixed with joyous shouts of farewell and cries of "Stokalo" and "Yiasou," equivalent to "Prosperity" and "Good health" from their friends on shore, until the steamer left the dock.

Just before lunch an interesting scene was witnessed inside the orderly room amidships. Amongst the British officers traveling by the ship was a young captain who was soon discovered to be a son of Princess Eugenia Paleologue, the direct heir of the elder line of Constantine XI (Paleologos), the last Byzantine Emperor, who fell fighting bravely beneath the onslaught of the Turk under the walls of Constantinople on that fateful 30th of May, 1453.

The young British officer in question had been introduced a little while before to several of the leaders of the Greek contingent, and the Greek officers all came and stood in a semicircle around him to pay their respects to one of their own dynasty. This young captain, whose mother, wife of a British colonel, visited Greece some 13 years ago and was received with the honor due to her exalted origin, as a mere lad fought in the South African campaign, and again in the present war; was with the French Foreign Legion, and afterwards in the British army, on four battle-fronts; and some little time ago had the honor of being invited to take command of the famous Greek "Sacred Legion" that withstood the Albanian hordes with such courage, under the leadership of Zogorippos, Carapanos and Major Spiromilios of Chimara.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Denman of San Francisco, who is to be chairman of the newly created Federal Shipping Board, is a lawyer who has specialized in maritime cases and is exceptionally well informed on all the legal and vested interest aspects of the business which the board will have to supervise. He also is a teacher of law at the University of California. As a citizen he has been conspicuous as a leader of the reform forces that have challenged the rings which have plundered San Francisco in days gone by. He has stood for a democratic method of electing the State judiciary in order to get judges not subject to corporate control. His candidacy for the chairmanship of the new Shipping Board was favored by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The Pacific Coast maritime interests are naturally glad that he is to be in a position of such influence on the commission.

Samuel Gompers, whose long period of activity in labor circles of the United States is being celebrated with social gatherings and tributes from prominent citizens of the country, has been president of the American Federation of Labor since 1882. He is a native of England, who, finding his way to the United States quite early in his career, identified himself with the cause of organized labor and, in the course of time, helped to found the federation. For a time he edited its official journal, and then he became the president. Mr. Gompers has not confined his labor to the trades-union movement. He has shared in the discussions and formal deliberations of the National Civic Federation, and has been one of its vice-presidents. He has steadily opposed the Socialist faction of the labor federation, and also the elements that would convert it and the trades-union movement into a partisan adjunct. Mr. Gompers has written many pamphlets and a few books, and is the master of a vigorous, logical method of stating the case of organized labor. To have retained his place so long, with factional feeling against him so bitter at times, indicates the firm hold he must have gained upon the rank and file.

James Ian Macpherson, M. P., who succeeded Lord Derby as British Undersecretary for War, has recently been appointed a member of His Majesty's new Army Council. A native of Inverness, Mr. Macpherson was educated in Edinburgh, first at George Watson's College, and later at the university, where he became for a time a medalist and prizeman, and Celtic scholar and prizeman. He also founded the University Free Trade Union, and was twice elected president of the Edinburgh University Liberal Association. Mr. Macpherson is the author of several books, and the range of his interests may be gathered from the fact that he has written on such widely divergent subjects as Celtic literature and the land question. He first stood for Parliament in 1910, when he failed to be elected for Wigtonshire; at the close of the same year he contested East Renfrewshire, but was again unsuccessful. In 1911, however, he was returned for Ross and Cromarty, and entered upon his parliamentary career. As private secretary to two successive Undersecretaries for War, Mr. Tennant and Lord Derby, Mr. Macpherson proved his worth, filling his post with energy and capacity, and when Lord Derby vacated his former office to take over the Ministry for War in Mr. Lloyd George's Government, Mr. Macpherson succeeded him as Undersecretary for War.

Paul L. Vogt, who has been elected to take charge of the rural work of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a professor in the University of Ohio at Columbus, where he has taught rural economics. He is an alumnus of Butler College, Indianapolis, and of the University of Chicago, where he took graduate work in economics and sociology. He supplemented this course with study in eastern universities, and won his doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania. It will be his duty, in his new post, to cooperate with pastors of rural churches in developing social forms of church work.

RUSSIAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A loan exhibition of illustrations of pictures and photographs, organized by Mrs. Sonia E. Howe, author of "A Thousand Years of Russian History," and on behalf of King's College, London, on the part of the fund for the Russian Prisoners of War Help Committee. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who opened the exhibition, also lent some of the exhibits. Perhaps the most interesting features of the exhibition, which contained besides a great number of historical illustrations of places and objects of interest in Russia, were the portraits of such men as the writers Turgenev, Dostoyevski and Aksakov, whose books, "Years of Childhood," have delighted many readers. The portraits of the musician Rubinstein, and the composers Rimski-Korsakov and Glinka, reclining on a couch, pen in hand, gazing thoughtfully before him, were also to be seen. But not the least charming was a breezy picture of Count Tolstoy plowing. Most effective too were the rural posters which occupied one end of the room, and here were also placed some original drawings made at the Russian front by Seppings Wright. Each afternoon during the time the exhibition was open a concert of Russian music was given, arranged by Mme. Marie Levinakaja, the Russian pianist, assisted by other Russian artists.

SECRETARIES APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. J. T. Davies, Miss F. L. Stevenson, and Mr. W. Sutherland to be his private secretaries.

SIGNIFICANCE TO ALLIES OF BALKAN THEATER

Arguments Advanced in Favor of Salonika Expedition—Defeat of German Object

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent lately in Greece
(The term "Westernism" stands for the policy of concentrating the whole of the Franco-British forces on the western front and the abandonment of the Balkan theater of the war.)

LONDON, England.—The further strengthening of Germany's military position in Southeastern Europe, which has followed as a normal consequence of the continual retirement of Rumania, has led in England to a recrudescence among certain military critics of the old agitation in favor of the abandonment by the Allies of the Salonika expedition, and the elimination of the Balkan peninsula as a theater of the war.

In many respects the arguments advanced by these "Westerners," as they are called, are, if not actually misleading, certainly one-sided and exaggerated, while some supporters of the Balkans fail to appreciate the possibilities of the west in view of the great development which has taken place in the big gun armament of the Allies. The subject is of some considerable importance in the general scheme of future operations, and as more may be heard of it before long, it is well that the merits and demerits of both theories should be understood.

The "Western" argument may be put very briefly. It is alleged against Salonika that the expedition was undertaken too late to render any appreciable service to the Serbians (its ostensible purpose), that it has failed in all its objects, that the distance to the Belgrade-Constantinople railway is long and passes over a mountainous and roadless country, that communications are insufficient to permit the provisioning of a force sufficiently great to insure success, and that, even so, it would be necessary to manufacture a considerable quantity of mountain artillery and light transport carts which are not presently available. It is added that the sea communications with the base at Salonika are long and dangerous, and that the climate is unsuitable for European troops.

As positive reasons for the proposed abandonment it is alleged that the war will be won in the West, and that the army at present in Macedonia, if transported to France, will render the victory of the Allies doubly sure. An attack on the scattering of the Allied forces in pursuit of political objects of doubtful value, and a caustic reference to the heavy burdens imposed by the Salonika and Gallipoli expeditions complete the indictment.

In analyzing these assertions from the point of view of the Balkan men, it is first necessary to examine the westerners' theory that no count must be taken of political objects. For purposes of argument they seem desirous of "divorcing war from politics." This assumption may be very seriously challenged, for wars are obviously made for political reasons and with political objects, or as Clausewitz, one of the greatest of military critics, put it, "War is the pursuit of a political object by other means."

Now the Entente Powers, and Great Britain in particular, have a very important political interest in Southeastern Europe, and this fact very largely explains the decision to remain at Salonika, and the conservation there of a considerable force in preparation for a future advance. There can be no doubt at this stage that the object of Germany is to control the Balkans and to establish herself permanently on the Bosphorus and in Asia Minor. She desires to neutralize Great Britain's command of the sea by land domination. For this cause she sought to consolidate the Austro-Hungarian monarchy by the defeat of Serbia, which blocked Teuton expansion to the Mediterranean and held, so to speak, the key to Salonika and Constantinople.

This would have given her, in effect, the supremacy of the world, for a glance at the map will demonstrate that the successful execution of this plan would have split the British Empire in two, threatened Egypt, and India, and destroyed the value of the British fleet, since the Central Empires and their dependents could have been made self-supporting as a result of the development of the resources of Bulgaria and Turkey.

This view of the situation is fully recognized by some of the statesmen who now control the destinies of Greater Britain. In Russia the necessity of blocking the "Drang nach Osten" and the economic importance of the control of the Dardanelles in order to insure a warm water outlet for the produce of the country is the prime factor in the national vista. And even in France, where the desire to concentrate all force in the western theater would ordinarily swamp all other projects, the vital importance of the eastern question is recognized so thoroughly that it was the French who insisted upon the inauguration of the Salonika expedition, and who have thus far succeeded in maintaining the Allied army in Macedonia. From the political standpoint, therefore, it is incumbent upon the Allies to maintain their forces in the Balkans as a safeguard to their individual and general interests.

GERMAN COAL FOR HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland
THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Dutch military authorities have offered 200 railway wagons for the transport of coal from Germany. The German authorities have raised no objection, declaring that the recent shortage is due to the lack of sufficient rolling stock.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Leather
WORCESTER TELEGRAM.—The printing of long stories by shoe manufacturers about the reasons for a scarcity of leather and consequent high prices for leather products brings out the conclusion that the people have become like the peacocks, tremendously fussy about their feet. Ships are carrying great quantities of hides to and from this country, and the same may be said of the other nations of general activity. European handlers of leather have covered the world, and of late especially South America, with a vast army of buyers. The great point is that there are not enough hides to supply the people of the earth who want shoes and other leather goods in so many forms that there is no counting them in reasonable time. War has little to do about it, except that it disturbs more or less of the cattle and other stock keepers. And the world needs a tremendous supply of substitutes for leather, more than it has now. It is everybody's business and nobody attends to it. Men have told us to skin the fishes and use the hide for leather, and we are so slow about doing that that all of us may be in our stocking feet in another decade. The whales sink with an enormous quantity of leather, and we neglect that chance. The world and its ways have outgrown the capacity of its purveyors in many lines. Enlist new armies of purveyors. That is the way to keep up with the human demands.

Politics in Cuba

BOSTON HERALD.—Do you know who won the presidential election that Cuba held in early November? If so, you are better informed than the Cubans are. They are holding conferences of party leaders, fighting decisions before boards and commissions and before the highest courts, and even planning to hold a second election in February in some of the districts where the November returns were officially annulled on account of fraud that was too open to be denied. But the happy phase of the situation, and to many in this country the amazing phase, is that there has been no revolution and no violence or lawlessness to a degree that makes it necessary for Uncle Sam to straighten out the affairs of the island. The Conservatives believe that they elected President Menocal for a second term and the Liberals are equally confident that Dr. Zayas was the victor at the polls. Both sides have talked about invoking the aid of the United States, and some of the hothouse among the Liberals are muttering threats of revolution if President Menocal does not give way to Dr. Zayas, but thus far nothing serious has happened beyond the stage of conversation; and if the island, which was never before so prosperous, has stood the strain through three months, there is good ground for confidence that it will be able to determine for itself which man it wants in the presidency.

Freedom's Battle

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—It is nearly a hundred years since Byron wrote that Freedom's battle, once begun, Beneathed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won.

The verse can't be twisted to apply to the woman suffrage movement without ruining the rhyme and meter, but the sentiment fits that "cause," without any twisting whatever. South Dakota recently turned down votes for women. Recently, the lower house of the Legislature of that State passed a resolution for an equal suffrage amendment by a vote of 66 to 27—the Senate had adopted the resolution ten days before. The people vote on the question again at the general election of next year, and if the women make the right sort of campaign, the odds are a horse to a hen that they win. South Dakota has a large foreign population, a good deal of which is derived from countries where women are supposed to "keep their place." But the Scandinavian element of that State can hardly be unaffected by the spread of suffrage in their mother countries, and the native American, who generally sets the pace, will give his women a vote whenever he is convinced that they want it. If the women of South Dakota care enough for the ballot to go after it as they would go after a better schoolhouse, they will get it.

BUTTE PROTESTS MINING TAX

BUTTE, Mont.—The Butte Chamber of Commerce, says a Helena special to the Miner, has presented to the legislative Assembly arguments as to the injustice in the proposed additional tax on the State's mining properties.

See Uncle Sam's Great Army on Your Way to California

El Paso—the greatest concentration point for American troops since the Civil War—and many other important army headquarters lie on the route of the "Golden State Limited" and "California," via Rock Island and El Paso Southern—Southern Pacific.
You'll see our soldiers—cavalry and infantry—you'll have the most interesting journey in many years, and at the end lies California—the land of perpetual summer.
The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every local American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.
No quicker time—no better service via any route to Southern California—the direct route of lowest altitudes.
Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare.
Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg., S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone Main 2240.—Advertisement.

RACIAL FEELING IN CANADA HAS BEEN ALLAYED

Election of the Hon. Albert Seigney, Minister of Inland Revenue, Has Marked Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The election of the Hon. Albert Seigney, Minister of Inland Revenue, in the Dorchester election, has done much to allay the racial feeling that was fast developing in this country. Mr. Seigney, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, resigned and accepted the Cabinet Portfolio of Inland Revenue, which necessitated his reelection, and precipitated a political contest in the Quebec constituency of Dorchester.

For some time, owing to the failure of Quebec to respond to recruiting appeals and to contributions to the patriotic funds, there has developed a strong feeling in English Canada that the French-Canadians were not loyal to the Crown. The Dorchester election was fought with the greatest vigor by both political parties, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave his indorsement to the Liberal candidate, Lucien Cannon, and who in the early stages of the campaign was accused of objecting to further efforts in the war and also to the National service policy. The defeat of the Hon. Albert Seigney would have been followed by the selection of an English Canadian for his portfolio, and racial cleavage increased.

In 1911 the Hon. Albert Seigney was elected in this constituency by 330. Last year in practically the same constituency Lucien Cannon was elected for the Quebec Legislature by nearly 600. The Hon. Albert Seigney appealed to the people for support of the Government's war policy. The constituency is about 90 per cent French Canadian and Mr. Seigney won by 276 votes. The result has had a marked effect in Canada, and it is believed now, with proper efforts, Quebec will furnish a large quota to the Canadian overseas army. To Sir Robert Borden the result was very gratifying, as in going to England he will not feel that he is leaving a divided country behind him.

ITALIAN AVIATOR'S FEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—An account of a feat performed by one of the Italian aviators, Antonio Maramaldo della Minerva, is given in a Sardinian paper, upon his return to Cagliari on a short leave. Maramaldo is one of the most daring and skillful of the Italian flying men, and has already won three medals for valor and has been recommended for three more, one of them being the gold medal of the Emperor of Russia. On the occasion in point, the aviator was acting as pilot on a Savoia-Farman machine, when, 2500 meters above the ruined houses of Dohardo, his biplane was suddenly attacked by three enemy aeroplanes. With great skill and composure he maneuvered his machine, rising and falling suddenly to perplex the enemy, but, with his motor and tank perforated and the propeller shattered, the biplane began to fall. At 1200 meters from the ground the Austrian anti-aircraft guns opened fire, and yet, nothing daunted, Maramaldo was able to steer his machine so that it landed a few hundred meters within Italian territory, riddled through and through with bullets.

SHIPS AND MINES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Fresh test with an invention for safeguarding ships against the mine danger have recently been made by a Dutch Company. Various mines were detached and effectively pushed aside. The Inspector of Shipping and other authorities expressed themselves as greatly satisfied with the results attained.

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GRAIN CAPTURED BY GERMANS IN RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The German newspapers have been supplied with an article warning the public against excessive optimism concerning the result of the capture of stocks of grain in Rumania, and announcing that it will be necessary to continue to practice strict economy until the end of the war.

Not only, it is pointed out, has the whole of Rumania not yet been occupied, but it is not possible at present to estimate the extent to which stocks and crops were destroyed by the retreating Rumanian forces. Even should the booty prove as rich as is hoped, it is added, it must be remembered that the demands to be made upon it have grown, and that Germany's allies also "need bread corn from wherever it can be obtained." The only prospect of improvement held out for the present, therefore, is that it may perhaps be possible to increase the supply of fodder somewhat, and thus to alleviate the scarcity of fat. These observations, ran the communication to the press, are not intended to diminish our great joy over the importance of the conquest of Rumania for our food supply, an importance which was recognized even by the enemy press. They are merely intended to obviate an unjustifiable optimism.

Meanwhile Herr von Batocki, the President of the German War Feeding Department, has spoken on the subject to Austro-Hungarian journalists on the occasion of a visit paid to the capitals of the Dual Monarchy to arrange for Austria and Hungary respectively to send a permanent representative to the German War Feeding Department, and for Germany to be similarly represented in the corresponding departments now established in those two countries. Herr von Batocki declared that he had never doubted that the food supply would hold out, even if the Central Empires obtained no supplies from outside, and now the booty secured in Rumania had rendered it certain that it would be possible to do so very well, and had removed the fears of the most pessimistic. There were no figures as yet, however, he continued, as to the extent of the booty, and naturally it would not be so great as many supposed. The actual booty would consist of what remained of the grain stored on behalf of England and her Allies, while the large quantities in possession of the peasantry and landowners would, of course, be bought at the market price. The negotiations as to the distribution of the booty, Herr von Batocki added, had not yet been completed, but the work of transportation had already begun.

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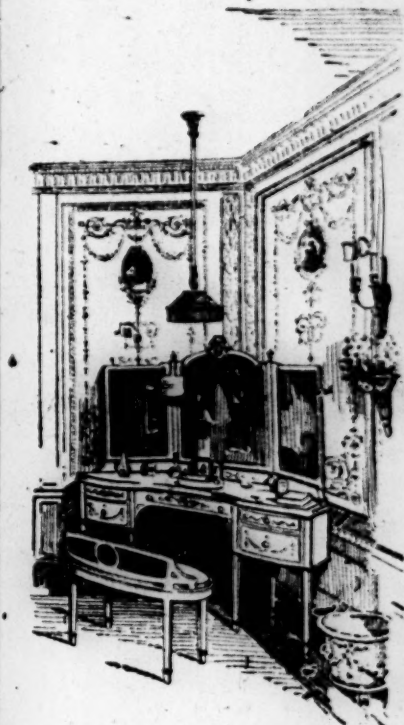
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For the woman who wishes her shoes and slippers made to order after her own ideas, the "Shoe-Craft" special order department offers an unusual service. ALL SHOES THAT ARE MADE TO ORDER ARE GUARANTEED TO BE FINISHED ON THE DATE PROMISED. FOR EVERY DAY THAT THEY ARE LATE A RATE OF \$5.00 IS MADE. Ultra individual evening slippers and unusual boots to order, by post or in the shop. Estimates and full particulars on request.

ANNOUNCING A
Special Furniture Occasion
at the
New York Galleries



The most noteworthy event ever inaugurated by this interesting establishment, devoted exclusively to Furniture, is now in progress and will continue until the end of February.

For this Special Occasion substantial concessions in prices have been granted on the major portion of the extensive collection assembled here. The purpose is to dispose of all incomplete groups and all designs which will not be duplicated (including many complete suites), as well as a profusion of occasional pieces which are none the less charming because of lessened prices. All of this Furniture is from regular stock, most of the designs being exclusive to the NEW YORK GALLERIES and not elsewhere retailed.

The collection encompasses every notable epoch in Furniture history—appropriate furnishings for all the formal and informal rooms of the house, however simple or elaborate the requirements. Every piece measures up to the high standards of the cabinet-making art for which this establishment has been noted for two-score years.

It should be borne in mind that in almost every instance there are no duplicates, and that early advantage will be taken of the extraordinary economies. Deliveries will be deferred at the convenience of purchasers.

An idea of the charming character of the Furniture may be gained from de luxe prints of well-appointed rooms, which will be sent gratis upon request.

New York Galleries
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
34-36 West 32nd Street
New York City

IN THE LIBRARIES

Last week the statement was made in this column that perhaps no library felt more keenly the need of an adequate appropriation than the public library of the District of Columbia. Since then a letter from Miss Lena B. Hunzicker, reference librarian of the San Diego Public Library, seems to indicate that the feelings of the librarian in Washington are duplicated at present by the feelings of some Western librarians. At any rate this is what the San Diego letter says:

"This year the San Diego Public Library, like the libraries of Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., is experiencing all the woes and tribulations which can be heaped upon it by an obdurate City Council.

"During the last two years the library has grown beyond all bounds, having almost doubled its business. Whereas in 1914 the total circulation was \$29,929, the report for December, 1916, showed a circulation of 403,517; also the cost of circulation per book has dropped from 14.69 cents in 1914 to 8.46 cents a volume in 1916.

"In consequence of this great growth we were obliged to ask the City Council for \$50,000 in order to have for the coming year a budget adequate to provide for much needed enlarged quarters, new branches and deposit stations, and especially new books.

"It is well perhaps to mention the fact that the city charter grants the library a tax rate of from 4 to 6 mills; however, we have never been given more than the minimum rate. "Foreseeing that we should be curtailed in order to lower the present city tax rate to \$1.79, the library undertook a systematic campaign for more money. To this end petitions were circulated through the Parent-Teachers associations, schools and by members of the library staff who circulated them among their friends and the business men of the city; besides placing petitions in all branches and deposit stations and at the desks in the main library. Within 10 days the names of over 3000 registered voters were secured.

"In spite of petitions and an urgent appeal from the president of the library board, the Council reduced the budget to the minimum \$35,000, and in addition saw fit to take away all fine moneys accruing from overdue, missing and lost books to the amount of about \$1500, although at least one-fourth of this amount will have to be spent for replacements.

"Consequently in order to secure even the meager book fund of \$7000 for the main library, five branches and 30 deposit stations, wholesale sacrifices have had to be made.

"The hours of opening have been reduced, the library being open only from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. in order to save the expense of light and heat; the services of two assistants have had to be dispensed with and the salaries of the entire staff, which are already far below those of any other department in the city, have had to be cut. Of course, any enlargement of present quarters or new branches and deposit stations, although badly needed, are entirely out of the question. In view of the fact that the city of San Diego covers 74 square miles, the question of branches and deposit stations is a vital one.

"The library's hopes are now entirely centered on an amendment to the city charter, to be placed on the ballot at the March election, raising the minimum library tax rate to seven mills. "Closing the library evenings has, of course, worked a severe hardship on both the high school students and the working people, which is deeply regretted by the board of trustees, but is absolutely necessary if the library is to provide any new books at all.

"Various clubs and many patrons are investigating the library's troubles, so that although the Council threatens to force the library to keep open its doors the 12 hours, the trustees feel little apprehension that this can legally be done.

"Our struggle for increased funds is proving a hard one, and of course we cannot feel certain of the outcome until after the spring election. If we are not able to get increased funds there will be nothing to do but to resign to an inadequate administration until such a time as the Common Council may be educated to understand our needs. Even if we fail it will be better to have struggled to convince the public of what we should have, than meekly to make the best of a starvation budget."

The making of detailed circulation statistics has recently been abandoned in the Council Bluffs Public Library as not being worth the time it takes. Writing on this subject in the Iowa Library Quarterly, the librarian says: "What shall we lose? We shall not know the circulation of any particular class. We shall not know how many books on philosophy or fine arts have been issued during any period, but who ever wanted to know this anyway? If in all library history one such answer has been recorded, is the answer worth the cost? What do we gain? Time, time to do a few of the useful things that have been pushed out of sight by these rows and columns of figures."

The following have been elected by the Toronto Library Institute for the coming year: President, Miss M. Charlton; vice-president, Prof. D. R. Keys; secretary, Miss Eva Davis; executive committee, C. G. Fraser, Prof. R. E. L. Kittridge, William Pendergast, H. W. Brown, Miss Esther Young, George H. Locke and E. A. Hardy.

The Rhode Island Library Association has invited the Massachusetts Library Club to participate in its forthcoming meeting to be held Monday, Feb. 19, in Providence. The afternoon address will be given by Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, secretary of the Poetry Society of America, on "Poetry and the Social Spirit: The Work of Edwin Markham and the Younger Poets of Democracy." In the evening L. Earl Rowe, director of the

Rhode Island School of Design, will speak on "Art Libraries and Art Museums."

An item in the January Chicago Public Library Book Bulletin states that by dint of many economies the library board was enabled to get together a fund which has made possible the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building, the Woodlawn branch, which will be the largest branch library in the city, though it is to cost the least of any, \$18,500, in addition to the price of the lot, which was \$8000. It is designed on entirely new lines, and the board hopes to make it the model for additional branches of the same type.

NOTES ON POLITICS

Whether or not the "political truce" will be continued after the war in England, the labor organizations of North Monmouth, at any rate, are preparing to contest the seat with Mr. Reginald McKenna at the next election. Mr. Thomas Griffiths of Neath, the organizer of the Steel Smelters in South Wales and Monmouthshire, is the Labor nominee. In a recent address to the Labor delegates, he said he had the unanimous consent of the executive of the Union, the general secretary of which is Mr. John Hodge, M. P., Minister of Labor, to contest the seat. It is interesting to recall that Mr. James Winstone, who was the Labor candidate in North Monmouth in 1910, was the official Labor candidate so summarily defeated by the Independent Labor candidate, Mr. C. B. Stanton, at Merthyr, in November of 1915.

That the local option issue will have a free and open debate in the Pennsylvania State Assembly at the next term was assured by leaders of the Penrose faction of the Legislature who were in session recently at Atlantic City. This faction will have a dominating influence in both houses, and the repeated assertion of Speaker Richard J. Baldwin that he will keep his promise to the opponents of license and insist on having their bill reported out for discussion makes it almost certain that the advocates of local option will have an opportunity to make a strenuous fight for their issue.

Because of their failure to poll for their gubernatorial candidates the 10,000 votes required by law, the National Progressive, Independence League, American and Socialist Labor parties in New York State have gone out of official existence. Attorney-General Woodbury has ruled that voters enrolled in any extinct party are entitled to have their names and party affiliations designated upon the enrollment books being prepared, notwithstanding that none of these parties will take part in next fall's primaries. Meanwhile there is a bill in the Legislature which would enable these voters to enroll in any of the four other parties.

Although little is heard of it by the outside world, China continues to work out her political salvation in a way all her own. Just at present, the public is much exercised over the apparent impossibility of the Parliament and the Cabinet working together. Parliament, it is declared, as it exists at present at any rate, is proving itself a most wasteful piece of machinery. It spends its time, or most of it, in discussing non-essentials, and, only quite recently, owing to its obstinate refusal to indorse General Tuan's nominations to the Cabinet, it left the country for months without a permanent foreign minister. The military governors of the various provinces have recently expressed a general disapproval of the conduct of Parliament, and there is a strong feeling that some kind of drastic reorganization of the parliamentary machinery would be welcomed by many.

It is expected that Walter E. Edge, the new Governor of New Jersey, will make it his business to investigate conditions in the charitable and penal institutions of the State, and especially Trenton State prison. Recently at least two publications have published special articles purporting to be the description of investigations made in the prison. The conditions said to have been found are as bad as any of those ever charged to Sing Sing previous to its cleaning up.

The resignation of Hiram W. Johnson from the governorship of California is looked for before March 1, though no announcement to that effect has been made. Although Mr. Johnson's term as United States Senator begins on March 4, he has been urged by some of his friends to retain his position as active head of the Progressive movement in the State until next December. It is probable, however, that he will relinquish his State leadership at an early date.

The recent report made by M. Maurice Viollette on behalf of the committee appointed, some time ago, to inquire into the French Government's proposals for acting by Decree is an interesting illustration of the disfavor with which the French Chamber regards any delegation of its authority. The report declares that the Government proposals would have the effect of establishing "two concurrent legislative powers," and would place a power in the hands of the Government which was not exercised even by the Grand Monarque himself. In his day, a royal ordinance, in theory at any rate, it is pointed out, had to be passed by Parliament before any one could be punished for transgressing it.

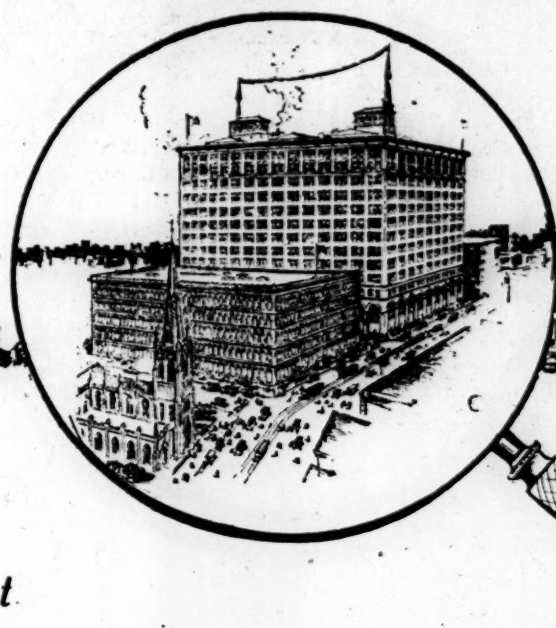
The Bank Regulations Bill introduced in the House at Washington by Representative Kitchen will be supported by the committee of 15 country and 10 reserve city banks which met in Chicago last month to consider amendments to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act which affect check collection. The bankers are loyal to the Reserve system but opposed to Section 16, which provides for check collection at par. The amendment favored will provide that banks may make reasonable charges

JOHN WANAMAKER

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Out of the Store Rises
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Out of the Institution Rises
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February Sale

Opening Thursday, February 1st

The sky-line of New York? What does it picture in your mind?

A great city—reaching out its arms and extending conditions of happiness to more than five millions of people.

A city of workers.

A city of national industries and business, of professions, of literature and music; of work, of play, of culture, all intermingled.

A city of churches and schools and universities, of museums, libraries and charities.

A city of world races living together in friendship and peace.

A city of homes, of happy homes, whether they be in skyscraping cliff dwellings or in one-family houses.

And Now the Store!

The Store that the magnifying glass throws up into relief in the picture above. It is the largest store in New York—in selling area, in volume and variety of its stock, in business done. Did you know this?

It is a store that in its pioneering days revolutionized American store-keeping, making one price an established fact, granting the privilege of return of merchandise, guaranteeing qualities, making advertising accurate, making shopping free, hospitable and safe.

It is the largest purely retail distributor of merchandise in the country—through its two outlets in New York and Philadelphia—and therefore has the largest buying power of its kind of goods.

And Now the Sale!

It is the February Sale of Furniture.

A Sale that has become a national institution because its customers come not only from New York, not only from metropolitan New York within a shopping radius of the city, but from all parts of the nation. It is a fact that from the February and August Sales, the two great furniture events of the year, the Wanamaker Store ships furniture into every State of the Union; even to foreign countries.

It is a Sale that offers more than a million dollars of furniture of all kinds and grades worth bringing into the home. Furniture of seasoned woods. Furniture reliably made. Furniture of good taste, because classical in design. Furniture to live with, to be friends with. Furniture that one will ever appreciate.

Prices Down 10 to 50 Per Cent.

During February—and on the preceding Days of Courtesy, of which today is one—prices on all this home furniture are down 10 to 50 per cent., the average reduction being 29 per cent.

On all of our regular stock. On all the special purchases. On the inexpensive and the very fine. On bedroom, dining-room, living-room, library and hall and miscellaneous furniture. On all woods, all patterns. On everything. Nothing is reserved.

of Furniture

A Million Dollar Stock

Do You Realize This?

Do you realize all this? Do you really know what Wanamaker's is offering? Do you know how the Store and the February Sale of Furniture can serve you?

Or are you the average New Yorker who knows little about his city because he lives too near to it all the time; who has never been to the Metropolitan Museum; who has never looked inside Cooper Institute with its wonderful practical educational advantages; who doesn't know the wonders and advantages of New York half so well as visitors to the city?

If You Are—

If you do not know the real New York. If you do not know the real Wanamaker's, if you do not know these February Sales of Furniture—will you start and investigate with us, beginning on that which lies near to you, the furniture that you take into your home to live with?

See the furniture. Study its design. Examine carefully its cabinet work. Note the February prices. Then study your own furniture needs and see whether we can serve you.

Especially See—

Especially see the mahogany and enameled bedroom furniture from one of our oldest factories—\$53,317 worth that we are offering for \$35,545. This factory did the largest business in its history last year. Is planning to do even a larger business this year. To do this it is recasting its "lines." We bought its discontinued patterns at a large discount—patterns that we have sold in large quantities at regular prices, now offered at a third less. Any salesman will identify this furniture for you and show it to you.

Especially see the \$28,000 group of library and living-room furniture at \$22,000—matched suits with upholstered and cane seats and back, and odd chairs and rockers.

Especially see the solid mahogany bedroom furniture in Colonial designs, massive, dignified, durable—a \$49,000 group at \$36,775, including a variety of sizes of beds, bureaus, chiffoniers, toilet tables, etc.

In Addition—

In addition, see our entire regular stock of furniture—\$608,000 of it at regular prices—all included in the February Sale and offered at discounts of 10 to 50 per cent.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Galleries, New Building.

to cover services and expenses involved in covering by remittance or otherwise, checks and drafts drawn upon them and presented for payment through the Federal Reserve banks, charges to be assessed against the presenter and proper safeguard to be made against exorbitant rates.

TEACHERS SEEK REPRESENTATION

The question of having official representation of the teachers at meetings of the Boston School Committee is now under discussion by the women teachers of the city, who will lay the matter before the new School Committee at an early date. Men teachers probably will take similar action. This is in line with the action of the Boston Home and School Association, which is applying for representation by a delegate at the meetings of the School Committee, the delegate to be recognized by the chairman and having the right to speak on certain questions.

The president of the Boston Teachers Club, Miss Cora Bigelow, says this move is in harmony with repeated recommendation of the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, for an advisory board of teachers, and is another form of the desire for conference which prompted the School Committee of 1906 to ask the Boston Teachers Club to form a conference committee "to confer with them on matters concerning the best interests of the schools."

HARVARD COLLEGE COURSES

Arrangements have been made whereby Professor Persons of Colorado College, exchange professor for the next half year at Harvard, will instruct in the economic courses formerly given by Prof. Frank W. Taussig, who will devote his time for the next year to his duties as chairman of the Tariff Board. Prof. Paul Blan-

chard, exchange professor from France, will give courses on the geography of Europe. Courses have been established in military administration with regard to railroads, naval departments and sanitation. These courses will be given by Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. G. C. Whipple, Prof. W. J. Cunningham and Prof. R. M. Johnston.

CHAMP CLARK SAYS HE'LL BE REELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Speaker Champ Clark told the members of the Woman's National Democratic League, when greeting them at the opening of their convention here Tuesday, that he believed most of his hearers would some day be able to cast their votes. Explaining his belief, he said, "I made up my mind to that when I first read the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Clark said he expected to be elected Speaker of the next House and to have the distinction of swearing in the first woman member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He said he was confident he would be elected Speaker on the first ballot, although admitting that it would be close.

BREWERS TO HAVE CENSORS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Early closing, the revoking of permits of dance halls improperly conducted and the establishment of a board of censors were measures for improving saloon conditions discussed by the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers Association at a meeting recently, says the Journal. It will be the duty of the censors, unknown to the saloon keepers, to investigate saloon conditions and cooperate with the authorities in enforcing law.

RAILROAD DEBATE HELD IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Elisha Lee of New York, assistant general of the Pennsylvania railroad and chairman of the National Conference Committee of American Railways; Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Prof. William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy at Harvard University, were the speakers at the seventy-third meeting of the Worcester Economic Club last night in the Bancroft Hotel. Three phases of "The Railroad Wage Question" were discussed.

Mr. Lee gave the railroad version. He said that it was generally known that the heads of the railroad men's organizations hold the power of tying up the roads of the country and that this unrestricted right of the workers to quit work in a body was a menace to the public in the position of involuntary servitude.

Mr. Stone handed organized unions a jolt when he said "we differ from unions in that we have an open shop, working side by side with men not members of our organization. But we strive to make our organization such as to invite membership, but never force it, because such is un-American in principle."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC END URGED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Dr. Merit S. Rice of Detroit, in the closing minutes of his address at the noon evangelistic meeting recently, denounced the liquor traffic in the most scathing terms and challenged the community of Indianapolis to do away with a "situation which provides a menace to individuals of the community," says the News. "Today as a social consideration the saloon is the advantage society has been willing to hand

over," he said. "We license the traffic, then worry and tax ourselves and wreck our homes over the results. The great temperance reform sweeping the world today is due to the fact that society as a whole has discovered it is endangered in every man who uses liquor, and the rights of society are greater than the rights of any individual member of that society."

B. U. BUSINESS SCHOOL
The monthly meeting and dinner of the 1917 class of the School of Business Administration of Boston University were held last night at the Boston City Club. The speakers were Prof. R. B. Wilson and Prof. H. C. Bentley of the school and Edmund W. Courtney of Boston. Vice-President Frank M. Francis presided.

The
Coward
Shoe

A Perfect Fit

IN OUR 50 YEARS of selling shoes we have never claimed we could give EVERYONE a "perfect fit." However, we have a range of sizes from 1 AA to 14 EE in men's and women's shoes.

We can fit MOST feet perfectly, because we carry in our big establishment what we believe to be absolutely the largest stock of shoes of any retail shoe store in New York. And because of this big stock and the services of a competent fitter we think we can come nearer to giving you a perfect fit than any other shoe store. Try us and see.

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(Near Warren Street)

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THIRD ROUND IN MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH TOURNAMENT

Constantine Hutchins Wins Five Game Match From Matthew Bartlett at Harvard Club—C. C. Peabody Defeats Cabot

Third round matches in the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association singles championship tournament of 1917 are scheduled to be played on the courts of the Harvard Club today. Only two matches were played Tuesday, one in the second round and the other in the third round. Each of the matches furnished some fast squash racquets and both resulted in the elimination of a former champion.

In the second round match Constantine Hutchins, who is representing the Boston Athletic Association and who held the championship title from 1910 to 1914 inclusive, met Matthew Bartlett of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, who held the championship in 1915. Hutchins won in a hard-fought five-game match.

Bartlett started out as if he were going to win the match in straight games winning the first one at 15-10 and the second at 15-9. Up to this point Bartlett had played the better racquets and appeared to have his game well in hand. With the opening of the third game, however, Hutchins began to improve in his playing while Bartlett could not seem to keep his game at top form with the result that the B. A. A. captain ran off the next two games rather easily at 15-10; 15-8. The fifth and final game proved to be the hardest fought of the match. Hutchins seemed to improve as the match went on while Bartlett did not keep his speed up. In the last game Bartlett worked the score up to 8-10 in his favor only to see the B. A. A. man bring it up to 13-11 at which point the game was set at five. At this point Hutchins speeded up and earned five straight points for the match.

The third-round match provided a big upset in that N. W. Cabot of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, champion in 1916, was defeated by C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club in three straight games. Cabot was a big favorite to win this match as he is rated as a much stronger player than the Union Boat Club representative. Peabody, however, played fully up to his best and his steadiness was more than Cabot could meet, especially as the champion was not up to his best form.

SECOND ROUND
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated N. W. Cabot, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15-11, 15-13, 15-13.

THIRD ROUND
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated N. W. Cabot, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 15-11, 15-13, 15-13.

IRISH-AMERICAN SEVEN DEFEATS THE HOCKEY CLUB

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE (New York Division)

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|----------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Crescent A. C. | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Irish-American A. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Hockey Club of N. Y. | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| St. Nicholas S. C. | 0 | 3 | .000 |

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Irish-American Athletic Club continues to hold second place in the New York division standing of the Amateur Hockey League following its victory over the Hockey Club of New York in the St. Nicholas rink Tuesday evening by a score of 4 to 3.

The game was hard-fought from beginning to end and lacked championship class. There was little or no team work and the players paid more attention to laying for each other than they did to carrying the puck.

Squin was easily the star of the game for the winners, caging the puck three times and being strong in his defensive play. Rideout scored the other point for his side. Young, J. Howard and Britton were the players who scored for Hockey Club.

IRISH-AMERICAN HOCKEY CLUB
Abrahamson, I. W., F. W., King, Smith, C., J. Howard, J. Howard, F. W., J. W., C. E. Dufresne, C. P., T. Howard, Powers, D., D. Britton, Woods, E., C. Lewis
Squad—Squin, J. Howard, C. E. Dufresne, C. P., T. Howard, Powers, D., D. Britton, Woods, E., C. Lewis
Goals—Squin 3, Rideout, Young, J. Howard, Britton, Referee—Roach, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—Vonnert, St. Nicholas. Time—20m. periods.

CUMMINGS HEADS MANCHESTER Y. C.

C. K. Cummings will act as commodore of the Manchester Yacht Club during the current year following his election to that position at the annual meeting of the club held Tuesday afternoon. Other officers elected follow:

Vice-commodore, F. U. Whitehouse; rear commodore, C. E. Hodges, Jr.; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Merriam; executive committee vacancies, H. S. Grew, C. E. Hodges, Jr., I. A. Jeffries; regatta committee, H. S. Grew, chairman, C. E. Hodges, Jr., R. L. Putnam, C. K. Cummings, Ingersoll Amory; house committee, A. U. Merriam, I. A. Jeffries, C. E. Hodges, Jr.

ATHLETICS TO TRY LEY

DENVER, Col.—Fred Ley, semi-professional baseball player of Boulder, Col., has been ordered to report to the Philadelphia Athletics at Jacksonville, Fla., March 10. Ley will try for an outfield position with the Athletics.

MOVEMENT FOR WIDENING THE PLATE ONE INCH

President Tener of National League Will Recommend Increase—Will Improve Batting

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President J. K. Tener of the National League Tuesday said that he will submit to the joint rules committee, which meets here next month, a recommendation to increase the width of the home plate from 17 to 18 inches, and send a batsman to first base on three balls instead of four. Such a change in the rules, he declared, would bring about the desired increase in batting.

"I believe simply sending a batsman to first base on three balls instead of four would be too great a change and would throw the balance too much in favor of the batter," President Tener said.

"By widening the plate an inch, however, the pitcher would have a better opportunity of getting the ball over, but such a change would be about two-thirds in favor of the batsman."

"I believe increasing the width of the plate would have more of a psychological effect than an actual one. The pitcher, knowing the plate had been widened, would have more confidence in his ability to get the ball over, while the batsman, also conscious of the increased width of the plate, would feel he had to hit the ball instead of trying to wait for a base on balls."

President Tener also declared himself in favor of abolishing exhibition games by major clubs on their home grounds prior to the opening of the season.

PENNSYLVANIA FACULTY TO SEE COACH FOLWELL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The athletic faculty of the University of Pennsylvania is scheduled to give a hearing to R. C. Folwell, coach of the Pennsylvania varsity football eleven of 1916 today. This hearing is being held following an announcement made by the committee Monday that Mr. Folwell would not be reengaged for next fall.

Announcement of the hearing was made Tuesday evening by Dr. A. W. Goodspeed, chairman of the committee, after Dr. E. F. Smith, provost of the university, had declared that Coach Folwell was entitled to such a hearing. Dr. Smith further declared that the system of athletic control at Pennsylvania needs revising and that after the Folwell question is settled a new system will be inaugurated.

Unofficially, it is said that the committee's objections to Coach Folwell were based on reports of the department of some of the football officials on the trip across the continent. Folwell declared that nothing had happened to the discredit of the university.

The action of the committee aroused a storm of protest among the students and the alumni Tuesday. Telegrams were received from many sections of the country requesting that Folwell be retained.

PICKUPS

It is announced that President H. H. Frazier of the Boston Red Sox and Shortstop Scott have come to terms for 1917.

The Salt Lake City club is to trade Morris Rath to the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast league. Rath was at one time a member of the Chicago White Sox.

Pitcher Scott of the Chicago White Sox has been spending the winter in Florida and has recently reported in Chicago ready to start the championship season.

President P. D. Haughton of the Boston Nationals and Shortstop Marvynville of that club held a conference Tuesday afternoon regarding a contract for 1917 but failed to come to terms. Another conference is to be held at a later date.

The Kansas City club of the American Association has contracted for the following major league players: Chalmers, McQuillan, Viox, Good, Pierce, McConnell and Wallace. If these players show up at all strong, they should come pretty near winning a pennant in that city next summer.

If Amos Strunk has been receiving only \$3000 a year from the Athletics as recently reported, it is little to be wondered at that he has refused to take a cut in his salary this year. Compared with the salaries received by some major league outfielders, Strunk has certainly been playing baseball for a pretty low figure.

ANNAPOLIS ENDS SEASON

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy basketball team is scheduled to bring its season of 1916-17 to a close this evening when it meets the University of Virginia. The Midshipmen have had a very successful year, having won all their games to date, including victories over Yale, Crescent Athletic Club and Swarthmore College.

JOIE RAY AFTER RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jole Ray of the Illinois A. C. is to try to break the world's two-mile record at the annual indoor games of the N. Y. A. C. at the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory on Feb. 10. His entry was received Tuesday.

IOWA IS MAKING POOR SHOWING AT BASKETBALL

Inability of Veterans to Play Up to Best Form Has Been a Big Handicap to Coach Maurice Kent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—The Iowa basketball season must soon take another turn or the Hawkeyes will have experienced one of the most unfortunate years of recent history. With the schedule almost half played, Iowa has not won a Conference game in the "Big Nine" and half the members of the first team squad are playing only second-rate basketball.

Capt. E. G. Bannick '17, has not been up to his usual high standard, and was kept out of the first game with Indiana. Lawrence Dutton, liberal arts '17, center on the varsity five for the last two years, has been selected to the Conference line-up to date. Kenneth Von Lackum '18, has not played his usual game at guard and M. A. Olson, liberal arts '20, and A. P. Jenkins, liberal arts '19, substitute center and guard, have also both been handicapped.

With four veterans back, the outlook at the first of the season was considered rosy, and Coach Maurice Kent set about to develop a five which might be even better than the usual winning Old Gold combination. Difficulties were immediately encountered. Captain Bannick at forward was far the best man in the squad, and his playing was of such a caliber that it became a question of finding a man to fit into the team play at the position opposite him. Bannick is recognized as one of the best forwards in the Conference. His floor work is past reproach, the guard who could keep him from making baskets has never been met, and he plays a fast and sure game in every way. He is equally good on long and short shots, and in the games the first of the season he scored unaided more than half the points made by the rest of the team.

The man to play forward with Bannick has not been found. However, Clifford Berrien '19, seems the most likely candidate for the place so far, but F. C. Duncan '17, has been coming out for the team recently and showed ability when put into the games against Indiana and Purdue when the Hawkeyes made their recent Eastern invasion. Otto Beyer '17, and Charles Laun '17, were both given early tryouts for the position, but did not make a strong showing.

The burden of the center position has fallen to a considerable extent upon Olson, a sophomore with high school and freshman basketball experience, but Olson's work has not been his best. Loren Schiff '17, is playing his old guard position with the same reliance he has displayed in former years, and his defensive game has saved the Iowans in many a tight place. Schiff was slow in getting started, but is already going better than ever before. Von Lackum is playing running guard and Jenkins takes his place creditably when called upon, being particularly good at throwing in baskets.

The rest of the team remains intact. See, as in the past two seasons, will be seen behind the bat, with Moginot as a relief man. Knauth will play first, if not in the pitcher's box, Captain Munroe will be seen at second, Widmayer at shortstop and Goodrich at third. Three veteran outfielders, Rome, Washburn and Seamans, are ready to step into their places, although some close competition may develop.

PORTLAND CLUB SALE RATIFIED BY LEAGUE HEADS

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Eastern Baseball League owners in session here Tuesday ratified the sale of the Portland club by Hugh Duffy to Hiram Abrams. Mr. Abrams was represented by Michael Garrity. It was also announced that the Lynn franchise has been sold by E. B. Fraser to the league for \$2700.

This gives the league two clubs, Lynn and Lawrence, in its control, but there is little doubt that Lawrence will be represented this year under new management. There is little chance that Louis Pieper, who wanted the Lawrence team, will have control there.

TWO PLAYERS TIED FOR GOLD MEDAL

PALM BEACH, Fla.—In the qualifying round of the Lake Worth golf tournament played here Tuesday V. C. Longley of Providence tied with A. J. McClure of Lakewood for the gold medal with cards of 74, three strokes better than the score of W. J. Travis of Garden City, former amateur champion. One hundred and twelve golfers participated in the qualifying round, for position in the four flights, and 25 of these to meet with success were New Yorkers, eight of whom were placed in the first 16. New York's representation in the final 16 includes W. J. Travis, F. D. Frasier, R. G. Cole, A. P. Clapp, A. F. Southland, S. C. Drayton, John A. Anderson and F. S. Pusey.

PINEHURST GOLF TOURNAMENT OPENS

PINEHURST, N. C.—The qualifying round of the thirteenth annual St. Valentine golf tournament was played here Tuesday, more than 200 players taking part. H. V. Seggerman of the Englewood Country Club won the medal with 78; Robert Hunter of Norton took 80; Gardiner White of the Flushing Country Club required an 83; L. W. Maxwell, 84, and Grantland Rice, 86.

M. A. C. AND TECHNOLOGY TIE

AMHERST, Mass.—In a game marked by a 10-minute overtime period, the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology battled through a scoreless hockey game Tuesday on Alumni Field. The game was slowed up considerably by a soft surface.

G. W. MOORE WILL MEET M'COURT FOR HIS TITLE

Professional Billiardists to Play 150 Points at Three-Cushion Game in New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. W. Moore and C. A. McCourt are scheduled to meet in this city this evening in the first of their three evenings' play for the professional three-cushion billiard championship of the world. Fifty points will be played, with the same number to be contested for Thursday and Friday evenings.

Moore is now holding the championship title. A. G. Cutler has been selected as referee. The winner of this match will be called upon to defend the title against the challenge of Horace Lenn some time between April 5 and 15.

M'Court won the interstate league championship in 1915-1916 and was holder of the world's championship from May, 1916, to September, 1916. He gained the latter honor in Pittsburgh by defeating Charles Ellis, a margin of one point determining the contest. Under the rules of the three-cushion competition, M'Court did not have to defend his title during the summer months. His first endeavor to defend ended in defeat, Hugh Heal of Toledo winning the championship. Moore then won the trophy from Heal and defended it successfully against Alfred D. Oro. In addition to the three-cushion championship, Moore holds the professional record for a high run at three cushions. His record of 15 has been equaled only in an amateur contest. Augusto Verges, in a tournament in Argentina, made a run of 15 which stands as the amateur record.

AMHERST STARTS BASEBALL WORK ON FEBRUARY 13

AMHERST, Mass.—Winter baseball practice at Amherst will begin Feb. 13, when Coach Davis will return to take charge of work in the cage. With only two men lost by graduation but one task of difficulty will be given Coach Davis—that of developing a pitching staff.

Captain Goodridge of the 1916 team was the only pitcher of first-class ability the team had last spring. With his graduation, but few prospects for a pitcher are in sight. Knauth, a good left-handed infielder, has speed, as shown by his work in the box in interclass games, and may develop into a good man. McGowan is another man who was not used in the box last season but may be counted upon to bear a part of the burden of this year.

The rest of the team remains intact. See, as in the past two seasons, will be seen behind the bat, with Moginot as a relief man. Knauth will play first, if not in the pitcher's box, Captain Munroe will be seen at second, Widmayer at shortstop and Goodrich at third. Three veteran outfielders, Rome, Washburn and Seamans, are ready to step into their places, although some close competition may develop.

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COACH NICKALLS TO RETURN SOON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It is expected that Guy Nickalls, coach of the Yale crew, will return to New Haven soon. The oarsmen, however, are already devoting much time to rowing. At present Assistant Coach Abbott is in charge of the work, and although no formal call for men has been issued, there is a large squad at work on the machines and more are reporting every day. Work will begin formally under the direction of Coach Nickalls about Feb. 6.

FEW VETERANS OUT AT NEWTON FOR BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Mass.—Newton High School's baseball candidate will be among the first to start practice this spring, and it is expected that they will be called to report to Coach A. H. Dickinson about the last week in February. The prospects for the school team, from the present outlook, is not particularly bright, and Coach Dickinson faces quite a problem to bring out a winning team. However, when the boys report there may be some new material that will help.

Last season Newton had a baseball team that ranked among the best in the State, but the greater part of the players who formed the aggregation are lost to this year's team by graduation or withdrawal from school. There are some veterans left as a nucleus around which to build the team, but most of the places will have to go to new men, and at present there are no very promising men for the places in sight.

Phillip Turner, football star and general all-round athlete, is captain of the nine this season, and he will play first base. Last year he played this position alternating with Leo Hughes, and showed excellent form. His batting was a feature in several of the games last summer, especially toward the close of the season. If Captain Turner plays the kind of baseball this year that he showed at the end of last season, he is certain to be the star of the team.

G. T. Murphy, who was a second string pitcher last year, will be the mainstay of the pitching staff this spring. Last year Murphy was an understudy to Capt. Richard Cormick, and he displayed splendid form. Murphy has a fine variety of curves, and seems to have good control over the ball. Another veteran who will be of great value to the team is Henry Garrity, football and track captain, who will play third base, where he showed up well last season. Practically all the rest of the positions will have to be filled by new men.

Manager R. M. Irwin has arranged a schedule that is one of the best ever drawn up for a Newton High School nine. The majority calls for 22 games, the majority of them to be played on the Newton Field. The schedule follows:

April 6—Watertown; 11—Natick; 14—Huntington School; 17—Cambridge Latin School; 19—Boston Latin School; 24—Wellesley; 27—Brookline at Brookline; May 1—Melrose; 3—Cambridge Latin School at Cambridge; 5—Revere; 8—Brookline; 11—Somerville; 14—Kings River School; 16—Everett; 19—Waltham; 21—Wellesley at Wellesley; 25—Cambridge Latin School at Cambridge; 30—Brookline at Brookline; June 2—Medford; 5—Wellesley; 7—Lynn Classical; 9—Beverly at Beverly.

*Quadrangular league games.

RAGNAR OMTVEDT WINS TITLE EVENT

ST. LOUIS, Minn.—Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago, holder of the world's title, won the 1917 national professional event in the national ski tournament here Tuesday. Henry Hall of Steamboat Springs, Colo., was given second place. The champion's longest jump was 115 feet and his second longest 112 feet. Oliver Kaldahl of Glenwood, Minn., 16-year-old national skier, successfully defended his title. Ludwig Holby, a student at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., was winner of the national amateur event.

DOAK REFUSES TO SIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—William Doak, pitcher, member of the St. Louis National League team, and also a member of the Baseball Players Fraternity, has returned his contract unsigned, according to an announcement made Tuesday. Doak said he pledged himself to stand by the organization and intended to remain firm in his promise.

VICTOR SAIER SIGNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Although offered a slight reduction of salary, Victor Saier, first baseman of the Chicago Nationals, has signed a 1917 contract. President C. M. Weegham announced Tuesday. President Weegham also said that Pitcher Eugene Packard and Outfielder Flack had signed.

ANNAPOLIS TENNIS DATES GIVEN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The tennis schedule for the Annapolis men this year is the shortest in several seasons. Only six matches will be played. These are: April 14, St. John's; April 21, Johns Hopkins; April 28, Princeton; May 5, University of Virginia; May 12, Georgetown, and May 19, Fordham.

PITCHER MAYS WANTS INCREASE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Carl Mays, Boston American League club pitcher, sent back unsigned his 1917 contract Tuesday with a request for an increase of \$1400 for the season. He received that much increase last season and asks it again. He is a member of the Baseball Players Fraternity, establish a lead and run out the game.

YALE CLUB WINS CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS SERIES

Defeats Princeton Club in Final Round of Metropolitan Interclub Season of 1916-17

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (Class B)

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|----------------|-----|------|------|
| Yale Club | 5 | 2 | .666 |
| Columbia Club | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| Princeton Club | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Crescent A. C. | 1 | 5 | .167 |

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Yale Club of New York is today champion of the Class B section of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association interclub series of 1916-17 following its victory over the Princeton Club Tuesday in the final round of the winter. Yale finished with 5 victories and 1 defeat. Columbia finished in second place by defeating the Crescent Athletic Club last evening. The Columbia Club final standing was 4 victories and 2 defeats. Princeton finished third and Crescent A. C. last.

In playing against the Princeton Club on the Princeton courts Tuesday Yale barely won. In fact, it was a defeated match which turned the decision in favor of the Blue. W. B. Chamberlain of the Princeton Club failed to appear on scheduled time for his match with Donald McKay of the Yale Club and the latter took the contest by default. Had a decision in favor of Princeton been registered in this match there would have been created a tie for first place in the league race, between Yale and Columbia. The one surprise of this competition was the defeat of A. L. Corey of the Yale Club. It was this player who recently gained the Class B individual title. Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club vanquished him, the score being 18-17, 15-5. Straight games prevailed in every match of this series.

The Columbia Club met with stubborn opposition from the much defeated Crescent A. C. H. Rowe earned a victory over H. Kellock of Columbia with the score 15-9, 9-15, 15-11. The second man on the Columbia team was A. C. Scott and he proved superior in skill to J. M. Doig of the Crescents. Still he was pressed to a three-game encounter before he could count the point up in favor of his side. The score was 15-8, 6-15, 15-12. The summaries:

YALE CLUB VS. PRINCETON CLUB
Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated Dr. H. R. Miskell, Princeton Club, 17-14, 18-16.
Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated A. L. Corey, Yale Club, 18-17, 15-5.
K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, defeated J. F. Johnson, Yale Club, 15-9, 17-14.
D. McKay, Yale Club, defeated W. B. Chamberlain, Princeton Club, by default.
J. T. Ferry Jr., Yale Club, defeated G. Graham, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-10.
COLUMBIA CLUB VS. CRESCENT A. C.
Harold Rowe, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Kellock, Columbia Club, 15-9, 9-15, 15-11.
A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated J. M. Doig, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 6-15, 15-12.
G. E. Cruse, Crescent A. C., defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-12.
R. L. Streibigh, Columbia Club, defeated A. Baxter Jr., Crescent A. C., 2-15, 18-16, 18-15.
D. K. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated N. P. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15-12, 17-14.

TWO GAMES ARE PLAYED IN BIG BILLIARD MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only two games were played in the national Class B 18.2 billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club Tuesday. In the afternoon Julian Rice, the Columbia University expert, earned the decision over George Spear by a score of 300 to 248. The evening contest brought together G. T. Moon Jr. and G. P. B. Clarke. After a contest that now and then showed Moon at his best, he succeeded in defeating Clarke by a score of 300 to 206.

Generally speaking, the play thus far in the tournament has not shown relatively as high a quality of competition as did the Class C event, recently concluded. The three former Class C men in the tournament are finding themselves somewhat handicapped by the longer game which they are required to contest in Class B.

In the match against Spear, Rice showed excellent quality from the start until the 200-point mark was reached. Then his skill seemed to vanish, and he was struggling for the points thereafter, driving the balls here and there and not exercising the control which usually characterizes his game. Rice's average was 4 to 65, much below the standard which the Columbia student has been getting recently. His best run was 55, gained in the seventeenth inning. Spear made an average of 35-64, and his greatest cluster in one inning was 31.

This contest between Spear and Rice was to have been the first of the afternoon games. As it turned out it was the only afternoon game. Frederick Loewenthal was to have played C. P. Mathews, but failed to appear for the contest. The committee in charge of the tournament is undecided as to whether Mathews won by default or whether the contest would have to be played later.

In playing against Clarke in the evening game, Moon showed something of his old-time skill and established the second highest average of the tournament, 6 to 48. Clarke, a former holder of the Class B championship, showed plainly that he was out of practice. He is never a close player, but he is a skillful shot maker. Tuesday night, however, he failed in this, and it was easy for Moon to establish a lead and run out the game.

FOOTBALL DATES FOR MICHIGAN MAY FORCE VOTE

Undergraduates at Ann Arbor Said to Be Growing More Favorable to Western Conference Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Dissatisfaction with the University of Michigan's 1917 football schedule has caused a renewed agitation favoring a return to the Western Conference, and the campus is divided into two camps on the question that has caused so much dissension in Wolverine athletic circles since 1908, when Michigan formally withdrew from the Conference. A careful canvass of the Michigan campus indicates that a big majority of the students and faculty members are now in favor of a return, a complete reversal from the vote of three years ago, when the students voted by a big majority against such a move. There are still a few who oppose a return, however, despite the weak schedule that the Wolverines are to face next fall.

The leaders of student sentiment who favor a return to the Conference declare that the varsity is trying to spoil the football schedule of the freshman eleven, since three of the teams that appear on the Michigan list of 1917 dates are State teams of a rank about equal to that of past Michigan freshmen elevens. One, the University of Detroit, has been regularly beaten by the freshmen for several years, and its advancement to the varsity schedule is a disappointment for those who have been clamoring for better football schedules at Michigan. Rumors that the athletic office arranged a purposely weak list of dates in order to hasten a return to the Conference have been started on the campus, while those who favor a return declare that a better schedule cannot be arranged for the Yostmen outside the Conference.

The failure to arrange a game with Princeton for 1917, together with the failure to substitute any really big eleven threatens to bring the agitation to an issue at any time, and the Conference question holds the center of interest at practically all campus gatherings.

ANNUAL RACING REDUCED TO THREE MILES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That this year's varsity race of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Annual Regatta on the Hudson River will be over a three-mile course instead of the customary four, became definitely known today when announcement was made by C. H. Mapes, chairman of the board of stewards, that the stewards informally and unanimously were in favor of reducing the distance of the Poughkeepsie race when they met in this city last week Thursday. He also stated that the vote was made final and binding Monday.

FOREST RANGER FINDS RUINS OF AZTEC VILLAGE

On Mexican Border in Arizona Are Traces of Locality as Original Seat of the Indians as a Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz.—What he believes to be the home of the Aztecs before they emigrated to Mexico City, has been found by Forest Ranger Don S. Sullivan in the Peloncilla and Animas mountains, and the valley that lies between those ranges. In this remote and wild region in the corners of New Mexico and Arizona on the Mexican border he has discovered traces of a condition of life that approached civilization, and which ended doubtless long before Columbus arrived on this continent.

Innumerable picture writings are found, mostly in caves where they are protected from the elements. These pictures as a rule are drawn on the rock, but in some of the better protected places there are paintings done in red or black. In his report to his chief, Ranger Sullivan said:

"As I run across these diaries of the original forest rangers, I grasp at any link that will bear investigation, and yet lead to the fact that these records are the mute evidence that this is the oldest and original seat of the Indians as a nation."

"No wandering tribe ever carried out an undertaking of great magnitude anything as extensive as the levee shown on this district map. But here was built a levee of sufficient width for a double track road of a graceful curve and uniform height for nine miles into the foothills of Chiricahua, Mex."

"Near here are the ruins of a casa grande, in which I found the highest type of finished arrows, of numerous types and sizes, within the outer wall, while those without were heavy and of a cruder form."

"Many of the caves, where the rooms are limited yet the grinding bowls numerous, show that they were never intended as residences but places of refuge, selected carefully so that the trip for water was short, and also giving a distant view of the approach and to provide protection from the rear."

"Some of the engravings found may lend a strong support to the claim of Chinese Chronicler Hui Sen, who lived in the Sixth Century, that North America was known to the Chinese under the name of Fusang or Fusu. It was said to be a continent lying 6500 miles to the east of Asia. He said that five Buddhist priests sailed from China to Fusa, landing in what is now Mexico, where they taught their religion to the natives and built temples."

"The pictures drawn on the rocks cover an area possibly 50 miles square. Some of the pictures show considerable skill in draftsmanship, and some would seem to depict religious rites. Most of them however, are pictures of animals. Some of the animals are well drawn, and the figures of the men all express action. In some of the more sheltered caves Ranger Sullivan says, there are paintings done in red or black, usually of some symbolic subject."

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Wednesday:

Army Orders
The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to take effect from Jan. 26, of Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, is announced.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Capt. Dawson Olmstead, Field Artillery.

The resignation of Capt. Thomas A. Burcham, National Guard, is accepted.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Aethusa, at Sabine Bar; Charleston, C-4, Porto Bello; Olympia, at San Domingo City; Potomac, at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—Lebanon, Charleston to Guantánamo; Maine, Charleston to Savannah; Proteus, Balboa to Honolulu; Sacramento, Frontera to Puerto Mexico.

OHIO SUFFRAGE VOTE
COLUMBUS, O.—Presidential suffrage for women was close to a vote today in the lower house of the Ohio Legislature. It will be taken up as a special order of business tomorrow afternoon. Friends of the bill claim they have sufficient votes to push it through both houses of the Assembly.

FREIGHT SERVICE AID SOUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Que.—Referring to a dispatch from Ottawa relative to Vice-President Bury's trip across the Atlantic, Lord Shaughnessy stated this morning that, as the Canadian Pacific is handling large quantities of Russian freight via Vancouver and Vladivostok, it was thought desirable that a principal officer of the company should visit Russia with a view to acquiring such geographical and other information as might be of service in dealing with transportation problems, and Vice-President Bury had decided to go himself.

TORONTO'S TAX GOING UP
TORONTO, Ont.—While no definite figures as to the city's estimated expenditures for the current year are available, it is probable, says the News, that the tax rate will be fixed at 24½ to 25 mills. This will mean from 1 to 1½ mills increase over last year's rate. The increase being due largely to the heavier debt charges and the expenditures for war purposes.

REAL ESTATE

Among the real estate transactions closed today, are the following important items: In the North End district, Glove Plaster, owner of two large five story brick houses at 20 and 24 Sullivan Street, has sold the premises to Pasquale A. Palmariello. The total assessed value is \$40,500 with \$16,700 on 3719 square feet of land.

The Mechanics Iron Foundry Company has taken title to the frame stable property at 31 Kemble Street near Hamden Street, Roxbury, owned by Annie Levenson. There is a land area of 9910 square feet valued at \$3000, which is also included in the \$4500 assessment.

Another sale was closed by Celia T. Grant et al., owners of the frame house and lot at 86 Ruthven Street, Roxbury. The lot contains 4650 square feet and carries a taxed value of \$1800, the total assessment being \$4500. This location is between Humboldt Avenue and Harold Street. Celia T. McLennan is the new owner.

BOUGHT ESTATE IN HINGHAM
Charles H. Eddy has conveyed to Hiram F. Mills and wife of Lowell, Mass., his estate on Main Street in South Hingham, consisting of a large house and garage, and between three and four acres of land running back to Cushing Pond. They will improve and occupy for an all-the-year-round residence. Codman & Street were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Longwood Ave., 179, Ward 7; Mass. College of Pharmacy, Kilham & Hopkins; brick college.
Summit Ave., 322, Ward 25; W. J. Maguire, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwelling.
Levant St., 20, Ward 19; Fred J. Rockwell; frame dwelling.
Commercial St., 39-41, Ward 5; Hyde Wheeler Co.; alter mercantile.
Court St., 24-26 and Court St., City Hall Annex, Ward 5; City of Boston; alter offices.
Columbus Ave., 371-371A; C. A. Snow; alter store.

NEED OF RESTRICTING FOOD EXPORT ARGUED

Representative Harrison H. Atwood of Boston urged the Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature today to report favorably his resolution addressed to Congress for power to the President to prohibit at any time in his discretion the exportation of food of every kind and in any form from the United States. He told of the great increase in 20 months of the prices of most foods and said that this was due to purchase by foreign buyers. When he was in Congress wheat was 63 cents a bushel. Now it is \$2 and may go to \$3 or \$4.

Representatives Eames of Reading made the point that the price of labor has gone up according to the price of food. Mr. Atwood said it had not for labor generally, though it had in munition factories. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester supported the resolution, and it was opposed by John H. Carter of Winchester on the ground that it would cause friction between the East, where much money is being made in war contracts, and the West and South which want a chance to make money by exporting their farm products. No one appeared for or against the resolutions of the Dyers' and Finishers' Union of Lawrence for an embargo on the exportation of food supplies from the country.

COLD STORAGE MEASURES

Cold storage measures were discussed today before the legislative Committee on Public Health and several bills relating to the care of eggs, Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney of the Boston Health Board and Health Inspector George H. McCaffrey, who is stationed in the market district, appeared in favor of most of the measures, while Alton B. Briggs, secretary of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, and Charles H. Stoddard of the Quincy Cold Storage Warehouse Company, opposed several of them actively and several others tacitly. Representative Manassah E. Bradley of East Boston, the petitioner for one of the bills, which would limit cold-storage to nine months, favored all the other measures as being in the direction of cutting the cost of living.

WINTHROP SCHOOL REUNION

The thirteenth annual reunion of the Winthrop School Association was held at the Hotel Brunswick last night. In the receiving line were these officers: President, Miss Mary E. A. McAleer; vice-president, Miss Harriet W. Foster; secretary, Mrs. May Sampson Fraprie, and treasurer of the association, Mrs. Lucy A. Bogardus. The honor guests and speakers were Miss Mary C. Crawford, the author, and Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston schools.

AUTO CASE CONTINUED

At the request of the defendant's counsel Judge George M. Stearns in the Chelsea Municipal Court today continued to Feb. 3 the case of Franklin J. Grafton of Revere, who was arrested on Jan. 22 on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor after he had driven his machine into the plate glass window of a store on Washington Street, Chelsea. The continuation today was the third in the case.

OREGON MOVES FOR DRY STATE

SALEM, Ore.—The House of Representatives has passed a "bone dry" prohibition bill, which forbids importation of alcoholic liquors into Oregon. The bill now goes to the Senate.

PORTLAND TO HAVE TEACHERS' WORLD MEETING

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland will house the annual convention of the National Education Association, the world's largest organization of teachers, next July. In deciding to bring the 1917 convention to Portland, it was stipulated that this will be the convention city in the event the Transcontinental Passenger Association makes a satisfactory transportation rate. It is believed here that the railroads will not hesitate to grant rates such as are desired, as this is invariably done for this convention, says the Oregonian.

Membership in the National Education Association numbers 15,000 from all parts of the United States. As the coming convention will be the first time the association has ever met in the Pacific Northwest, a large attendance is looked for, probably close to 15,000. These visitors will come from every section of the country. A large reception and entertainment committee will be named to give a warm welcome to the teachers upon their arrival here and it is the intention to make the visit to the Rose City one long to be remembered by the educators.

Sessions of the convention will be held in the new Portland Auditorium now under way. Assurances are given that it will be completed before that time. The exact dates are yet to be set, but it is expected a week near the middle of July will be fixed upon within a short time.

The program will be made up by the executive committee and will include speakers from the summer schools of the colleges of the West. It is felt here that the gathering will be an inspiration to teachers of the West and that the cause of education on the Pacific Coast will be greatly encouraged.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 31

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Albuquerque, N. M.—Albert Stern of H. field & Co.; U. S.
Atlanta—H. Mendel; U. S.
Baltimore—A. and D. Kitzman; U. S.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; U. S.
Calumet, Mich.—Thomas J. Dwyer; U. S.
Camden, N. Y.—L. Lee; U. S.
Capetown, South Africa—J. Dodozow; U. S.
Chattanooga—Leo Rosenblum; U. S.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex.
Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Kari of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. H. Axman and F. W. Yockey of Sels Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—Morris Shyer; U. S.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot and H. D. Wait; U. S.
Denver—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
Denver—J. E. Noble of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Denver—M. D. Goldman of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; Copley Plaza.
Evansville, W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Ft. Worth, Tex.—Virgil Garrett; U. S.
Greenville, S. C.—A. Katz; U. S.
Hondo, Tex.—J. Standerhuf; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Essex.
Minneapolis—C. M. Stendal; U. S.
Nashville—M. M. Gordon of Cline Gordon & Sons; Essex.
New Orleans—C. M. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley Plaza.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Son; U. S.
New York—A. Bradshaw of Belle Hess & Co.; U. S.
New York—J. A. Carter; U. S.
New York—E. P. Weaver of Powell & Campbell; Essex.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
New York—Nat Fisher of N. Fisher & Sons.
New York—N. Joachim; U. S.
Philadelphia—P. Barnett of P. Barnett & Son; U. S.
Pittsburgh—G. S. Sauters of W. H. Chadwick & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—Theodore Rothschild; U. S.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.
Pueblo, Col.—H. L. Andrews and F. E. Leonard; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—E. S. Turpin of S. Putney Shoe Company; Copley Plaza.
Sacramento—E. F. Bentley of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Harvin Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—D. L. Ainslie of Cahn Nicklesburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln St.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.
Scranton—C. R. Levin; U. S.
Scranton—H. H. Klein of H. Klein & Son; 308 Summer St., Brockton.
St. Louis—E. E. Lipman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Nat Levy; U. S.
Spokane, Wash.—J. Ainslie; U. S.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stillson of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Company; U. S.
LEATHER BUYERS
Grottenberg, Sweden—Frankel & Heyman, Bowen & Rich; 22 Lincoln St.
Montreal—J. E. Gagne; U. S.
Montreal—J. H. Brassard; U. S.
Montreal—N. C. Macfarlane of Macfarlane Shoe Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Orebro, Sweden—Birk Petre of Johansen & Björland; Essex.
Quebec—A. J. Jacques; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—Thomas H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 146 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COAL SHORTAGE PREVENTION

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Fifteen hundred all steel coal cars, already ordered by the Salt Lake Route and the Utah Railroad for use in the delivery of coal from the mines of Carbon County, will prevent the recurrence of a coal shortage in Salt Lake City, according to H. V. Platt, general manager of the Oregon Short Line, who addressed the Rotary Club here, says the Deseret News. He said the new line would be in operation before the winter of 1917-1918 and that the entire new equipment would be delivered by Aug. 1 of this year.

SHIPPING NEWS

After discharging a big cargo of wool, hides and other merchandise at Battery Wharf, the American steamer Westoll, Capt. J. B. Kehoe, sailed today for New York, where freight will be put aboard for the return trip to South America. Angelo Armada, a Spaniard who stowed away on the vessel on its way to Boston, was deported by United States immigration officials.

Included in the catch of the steam trawler Ripple, Capt. John O'Brien, which arrived at the fish pier today, was a 300-pound sturgeon, containing about 50 pounds of roe. The fish sold for about \$15, and the roe, from which caviar is made, sells from \$2 to \$3 per pound at present. Fishermen say it is unusual to find a sturgeon in local waters at this time of year.

Assistance was rendered the fishing schooner Annie Perry by the U. S. coastguard cutter Gresham, Captain Camden, which returned to port today. The Perry was pulled aboard from Panet River Bar by the Gresham and towed to Boston Light, where the tug Junc took the Perry in tow for Gloucester.

Fresh fish is in good supply today, according to dealers, and the influx of receipts helps the scarcity considerably. Monday's heavy trips with Tuesday's lighter ones, and today's good-sized catches forced down dealers' prices considerably. Wholesale dealers' quotations per hundredweight today were: Haddock \$5.75, steak cod \$9.25@12, market cod \$4@6, pollock \$7.25@8.50, large hake \$11, small hake \$8.50, and cusk \$5@6. Arrivals: Sts. Heroine 131,150 pounds, Ripple 50,900; schrs. Onato 61,200, Ellen & Mary 61,800, Elenora de Costa 24,600, W. M. Goodspeed 6000, Mabel Leavitt 14 barrels flounders, and Commonwealth, arriving too late to sell at the early auction.

SHIP SERVICE VIA CAPE CANAL

Passenger steamship service between Boston and New York via the Cape Cod Canal, is to be resumed early in March when the sunken steamer Bay Port in the canal will be removed, it is said. The steamers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill are in East Boston preparing for the spring and summer runs. It was the intention to keep up an all-winter passenger service through the canal but after the Bay Port sunk in the channel in December the trips were abandoned.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners James W. Parker 300,000 pounds salt cod, Benjamin Smith 310,000 pounds salt cod, and 100 barrels pickled herring, Tacoma (Br) 125 barrels salt herring, 175 barrels pickled herring, Muriel B. Waters (Br) 1025 barrels salt herring, and 175 barrels pickled herring, all from Canada, and gill netters with 20,000 pounds fresh fish.

Fishermen aboard the schooner Walham, Capt. Merton Hutchins, received \$238.50 for their work from Jan. 2 to Jan. 29, 1917, it was reported today. The vessel made seven shore trips in that time, and stocked a total of \$5318. This is one of the largest stocks for a similar trip ever reported.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Sts. Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Newton, Abbott, Norfolk; Arlington, Michelson, Baltimore. U. S. coast guard cutter Gresham, Camden, from Cape Cod. Tug Confidence, Kemp, Sandwich, towing barge from New York. Steam lighter Cornelia, Brooks, Scituate.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Sts. Van der Dyn, Cuba; Olaf, Cearo; Wm P. Palmer, Freeport, Tex; City of Rangoon, Calcutta and Colombo via Boston; Verona, San Marta; El Cid, Galveston; Munamar, Nipe; Mae, Cienfuegos; Amanda, Gibralta; Basse Terre, Bordeaux; Kotonika, Plymouth; Ikoman Maru, Hong Kong and Kobe via San Francisco and Panama Canal.

INDIANAPOLIS COAL SHORTAGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Following a conference of Gov. James P. Goodrich and four members of the Public Service Commission called by the Governor, James L. Clark, Republican member of the commission, announced that the commission will issue an order at once, aimed to relieve the coal shortage in Indiana, says the News. Commissioner Clark said the commission's order would include three principal provisions:

1. That all railroads handling intrastate shipments of coal shall give such shipments preference over all other shipments of freight, except live stock, for a period of 10 days.
2. That all railroads in Indiana shall use coal cars only for shipping coal, to the exclusion of all other freight, for a period of 10 days.
3. That the practice of reconsigning coal shipments shall be subjected to a greatly increased reconsignment charge for the first two reconsignments and that all reconsignments after the second shall be prohibited for a period of 60 days.

BOSTON INDUSTRIAL HOME

The Boston Industrial Home Corporation held its fortieth annual meeting last evening when Freeman O. Emerson, the treasurer, reported receipts for the year of \$47,484.47 and disbursements of \$46,176.79. Officers elected were: President, Charles H. Stearns; vice-president, Victor J. Leonard; clerk, Charles P. Raymond; treasurer, Freeman O. Emerson, and directors, Dr. M. D. Boyd, Charles A. Schmitt, William J. Wilson and George W. Boland.

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ANDREW F. MOELLER, Asst. Cashier
EDWIN G. NEISE, Asst. Secretary
NEIL J. SHANNON, Trust Officer
FRANK B. WOLTZ, Auditor

EXTENSION OF THE DEBT LIMIT IS URGED AT HEARING

Several city treasurers and auditors appeared before the committee on municipal finance of the Massachusetts Legislature today in favor of a bill, petitioned for by Mayor Frank E. Stacey of Springfield, which provides that the debt limit for cities and towns be increased to 5 per cent of the valuation, instead of 2½ per cent in cities and 3 per cent in towns as under the present law.

City Treasurer Joseph S. Pike of Somerville conducted the hearing for the proponents. City Solicitor E. B. Bishop of Newton offered an amendment whereby the debt limit of towns would be increased from 3 to 6 per cent rather than 5 per cent as provided by the proposed bill.

Others who favored the bill were Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield; C. H. Beckwith, city solicitor of Springfield; Daniel W. Kenney, city auditor of Holyoke, and John W. Mawbey, assistant city solicitor of Worcester.

Opposition was voiced by F. G. Wooden of Springfield, who represented one sixteenth of the assessed valuation, real and personal in that city. He presented the committee with a petition signed by a large number of the largest taxpayers of the city which objected to the bill on the ground that it "would result in additional and imprudent expenditures of money."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEEDS AN ASSISTANT

District Attorney Louis S. Cox of the eastern district of the county of Essex, asked the Public Service Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today to authorize him to appoint a second assistant district attorney. He showed that the work of the office has grown nearly 100 per cent since the present office force was established, and that more work is transacted in the eastern district than in the southeastern, where two assistants are allowed.

Henry Sterling, representing organized labor, supported a bill authorizing the Industrial Accident Board to appoint six inspectors, to be assigned to districts outside of Boston. The committee decided to request some member of the board to appear at a later hearing and explain the attitude of the board toward the proposal.

Y. M. C. A. CLUBHOUSE CAMPAIGN INDORSED

Formal indorsement of the movement to build a new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Charlestown for the use of the enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy who are in Boston during many months of the year is made by Army and Navy officers in Greater Boston.

United States Army officers who have signed a statement indorsing the campaign are Col. Thomas Ridgeway, C. D. C., senior officer of the forts in Boston harbor; Maj. Thomas Q. Ashburn, C. A. C., commander of Ft. Banks; Captain Long of Ft. Revere, Capt. W. J. Ralston of Ft. Strong, and First Lieut. E. Villard of Ft. Banks.

Among the Navy officers who have expressed their interest in the work are Capt. Guy H. Burrage of the U. S. S. Nebraska, Capt. Richard H. Jackson of the U. S. S. Virginia, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Commander George E. Gelm of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Commander F. L. Sheffield of the U. S. S. Georgia and Chaplain M. O. Alexander of the U. S. S. Melville. Col. William Chamberlain of Ft. Andrews is one of the strongest advocates for better accommodations for the 1400 enlisted men of the harbor forts.

PACIFIC HIGHWAY PROGRESS

PORTLAND, Ore.—A total of \$570,304 for completion of the Pacific Highway between Chehalis and Vancouver is set aside in the Washington State Highway Commission's budget, as submitted to the road committees of House and Senate, says the Oregonian. There is apparently unanimous sentiment in both houses in favor of finishing the main highway to the south State line. It is regarded as certain that the expenditure recommended will be authorized, with little change.

POLICE CHIEFS ENTERTAIN

District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex County and his assistants were the guests of police officials of the cities and towns in the county at a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last night. The district attorney outlined the work he hoped to accomplish. Other speakers were Chief Redmond Welch of Lowell, Chief William Hill of Everett, Chief Charles Kendall of Somerville, Chief John F. Welch of Medford, and Chief James H. McKenna of Waltham.

GASOLINE HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company has just put into effect an advance of one cent a gallon in the price of gasoline. This makes the quotation 33 cents to garages and 25 cents to other consumers.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW EARNINGS
RECORD MADE
BY U. S. STEEL

Returns For Last Quarter Greater Than Expectations—Extra Dividend of 1.34 Per Cent Is Declared by Directors

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The most optimistic forecasts of United States Steel Corporation's earnings were exceeded in the fourth quarter of 1916. The directors yesterday declared an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, together with the regular quarterly disbursement of 1 1/4 per cent for the fourth quarter of 1916, and issued a statement of earnings for the same period which exceeded by far all similar exhibits of past years.

The earnings for the quarter, aggregating \$105,968,347, brought the year's total earnings to \$333,625,086, more than double those of 1907, which year, showing earnings amounting to \$160,964,674, stood as the record year until the close of 1916.

The total earnings for the quarter covered in the statement compare with the total of \$85,817,967 for the third quarter of 1916, a sum which then constituted a record. Similarly, new high figures were established in net income—\$86,321,610 for the final quarter as compared with \$76,202,408 during the third period—and a surplus of \$69,257,592 in the final quarter compared with \$51,859,450 during the third period.

The total 1916 earnings compare with \$140,250,066 in 1915, and are larger by more than 45 per cent than those of 1904, the lowest year, when they were \$73,176,522.

With yesterday's extra disbursement of 1 1/4 per cent, the total dividends on the common shares for 1916 amount to 8 1/2 per cent. The extra common disbursement calls for an outlay of \$8,895,294. This makes the total dividend disbursements for the fourth quarter, including the regular 1 1/4 per cent common dividend and the usual 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, amount to \$21,533,996.

Some surprise was expressed in financial quarters because the directors did not declare a larger dividend return in the face of the enormous earnings of the fourth quarter.

Analysis of this final period shows that the corporation was not materially handicapped by the shortage of coal and cars and labor, though December earnings of \$34,347,411 were less by about \$2,000,000 than those of November. The latter exceeded the October earnings by approximately \$1,250,000. December's reduction was attributed in part to the holiday period.

Unfilled orders of 11,547,286 tons, reported at the close of 1916, compare with 7,806,220 tons at the end of 1915. No statement regarding trade prospects was made by any of the officials, but it is understood that orders extending into 1918 have been booked and that the business now in hand is sufficient to keep all the mills engaged at capacity into the third quarter of the current year.

Charges and allowances for depreciation, including sinking funds on the bonds of the corporation and subsidiary companies, amounted to \$9,646,737, compared with last year's appropriations of \$10,279,675 for the same period.

Cash resources, including deposits in banks and loans outstanding, are understood to be the largest ever held by the corporation.

BRITISH LOAN'S
BIG SUCCESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In connection with allotments of the \$250,000,000 one to two-year British Government collateral 5 1/2 per cent loans, J. P. Morgan & Co. stated as follows: "In closing the subscription books for the new British loan, we find that applications have been so heavy as to make necessary a material reduction in allotments. An effort will be made to allot in full all individual subscriptions up to \$100,000 as particularly representing private investment demands; and in general the allotments on subscription over that amount will be cut 40 to 50 per cent."

Subscriptions to the loan have poured in from all parts of the country and the managers of the syndicate have been particularly gratified at the large number of small applications, many of them from the far West and the Pacific Coast. The applicants included all sorts and conditions of investors, private individuals and large corporations. Industrial companies also subscribed to a material extent, but of their own volition, as there was no proposal made to them to make application.

MIDVALE STEEL'S OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If railroads can handle all the steel consigned to them by Midvale Steel Company, the current quarter will be the banner quarter for Midvale in production as well as earnings. Transportation facilities at present time are not good, but some relief is looked for. In matter of the Midvale's rifle contract, the new agreement protects company against loss. If there is a showing either way it will be on the profit side.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 76 1/2 c. unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37 1/2-16d., unchanged.

BUSINESS IN
LOCOMOTIVES
GRATIFYING

Notwithstanding High Prices Orders About Equal to Those of Corresponding 1916 Period

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Notwithstanding high prices and long deferred deliveries, domestic locomotive business ran neck and neck with January, 1916, and foreign orders accumulated since the first of the year make January, 1917, compare favorably with some of the best months in 1916.

Total of locomotives ordered so far this year is 345, of which 177 are on domestic and 168 on foreign contracts. There were 172 locomotives ordered in January, 1916, of which 170 were domestic orders.

Foreign business for January, 1917, is a net gain over the first month of 1916. The 40 locomotives ordered by Chemins de Fer du Midi from the American Locomotive Company will each weigh 80 tons, and the 125 ordered from Baldwin by the British War Office average very substantial weights, considering destination.

Some of the biggest locomotives ever ordered built are on domestic contracts. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh has ordered 30 locomotives from the American Locomotive Company.

Except the extraordinarily heavy power ordered by the Virginian, none of the engines ordered last year will compare with six of the big Mallets on this order, each to have a total weight in working order of 274 tons. There are 22 Mallets on the order, the others to weigh 215 tons each. The total of locomotives on domestic orders, 177, includes 27 Mallet type engines, the lightest of which will weigh 228 tons, and 94 Santa Fe type units, ranging from 160 to 184 tons.

Domestic orders for freight cars, which to date aggregate 9200 cars, are running at one-half the rate of January, 1916, which was an average month for all of last year. It is reported that 5000 cars for France have been awarded the Standard Steel Car Company. This exceeds the total number of freight cars ordered in January, 1916. Should any considerable part of large foreign orders pending (20,000 to 40,000 for France, 4000 for Italy and about 2000 for Spain) be closed, the month's business may easily exceed the average monthly purchases last year.

The demand for passenger cars is not heavy, only 76 having been ordered since the first of the year, compared with previous January, with 81 cars, the smallest month of 1916. There are about 90 passenger cars under negotiation.

Included in this month's business are 2950 cars, which the Southern Pacific is preparing to build in its Sacramento shops and 1250 added to construction program of the St. Paul.

ARLINGTON MILLS
MAKE GLOWING
YEAR'S REPORT

At the annual meeting of Arlington Mills it was reported that sales for 1916 fiscal year were \$20,942,151, an increase of \$10,372,101 over 1915. Earnings for 1916 were \$2,767,935 as compared with dividend distributions of \$520,000. The earnings were equivalent to more than \$34 a share on the \$8,000,000 capital.

It was stated that all inventories were taken at or below cost and below market value. An increase of \$1,382,632 was shown in net quick assets, bringing the total up to \$4,590,075.

President Franklin W. Hobbs reported that sales were running at a record high rate and would probably be 25 to 30 per cent greater this year than last. Every part of the mill is working at utmost capacity and the product is sold ahead for six to eight months.

Arlington now has the largest number of employees in its history, 7570. Its weekly pay roll is more than \$100,000. Wages have been increased 28 1/2 per cent during the past year.

UNION PACIFIC'S
EARNINGS AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Decrease in December net earnings of the Union Pacific road is explained by fact that extra compensation allowed employees at Christmas time is charged to operating expenses for the month. Exact amount of this compensation has not been announced by Union Pacific.

Union Pacific announces that its fiscal year will hereafter agree with the calendar year. This change is made in compliance with an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring carriers to file annual reports for 12 months ending Dec. 31. Compilation made by the company of the results of operation for the year ending Dec. 31 are as follows:

1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago.

1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Third week Jan. \$1,244,910 \$86,055
From July 1 37,667,140 4,984,503

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

WORLD MERCHANT
SHIPPING NOT
MUCH REDUCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bureau of Navigation estimates net reduction in world's shipping as 200,000 tons, or 1/4 of 1 per cent, during 1916, based on 45,683,136 tons, according to Lloyd's Register of June, 1916. Unofficial figures place amount of new construction during 1916 at 2505 vessels of 1,899,943 tons, while during same period 1149 vessels of 2,082,683 tons were destroyed through war causes.

Construction of merchant ships in 1916 was as follows:

| | No. | Tons |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| United States and colonies | 1213 | 560,239 |
| United Kingdom and colonies | 510 | 619,336 |
| Japan | 250 | 246,234 |
| Holland | 297 | 208,180 |
| Italy | 20 | 60,472 |
| Norway | 70 | 44,963 |
| Sweden | 35 | 40,090 |
| France | 10 | 39,457 |
| Denmark | 30 | 37,150 |
| Germany | 18 | 25,590 |
| Spain | 4 | 10,071 |
| China | 28 | 7,861 |
| Totals | 2,505 | 1,899,943 |

Vessels built and officially numbered for American owners, according to Bureau of Navigation returns, were 1163 of 520,847 tons. There were also built in American yards 50 vessels of 39,392 tons for foreign account.

Glasgow Herald supplies statistics for foreign yards. Great Britain built 412 vessels of 582,305 tons, and Dominion built 98 vessels of 37,031 tons.

Belgium made no returns, and Russia reported no merchant shipbuilding. Japan trebled the 1915 output, increase being in many big cargo steamer.

Holland's shipbuilding has been restrained by lack of materials, which threatens stagnation in the industry. Reports of German shipbuilding are incomplete. It is believed construction is greatly in excess of 25,950 tons.

Among biggest vessels launched were: United Kingdom, Royal Mail steamer Brecknockshire, 12,000 tons, and Ocean Line steamer Tyndaricus of 11,000 tons; France, turbine liner Paris, 24,000 tons, 45,000-horsepower; Italy, turbine liner Duilio, 21,700 tons, and Milazzo and Volturno each of 11,477 tons; Germany, Hamburg-South American liner of 21,500 tons.

DIVIDENDS

Inland Steel Company declared a dividend of \$5, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road declared its regular semiannual dividends of 3 per cent on preferred and common stock.

Manomet Mills and Nonquitt Spinning declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 6 to stock of record Jan. 30.

The National Grocers Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 21 to holders of record Feb. 10.

Nashua Mills has increased its dividend rate from 6 per cent to 8 per cent by the quarterly declaration of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 6 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Superior Steel Corporation declared an initial dividend of \$1.11 on the 8 per cent preferred for the period from Dec. 26, 1916, date of organization, to Feb. 15, 1917.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company has declared the initial quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Feb. 10, to stock of record Jan. 31.

The Jefferson Clearfield Coal & Iron Company declared its usual semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 9.

General Fire Proofing Company declared its regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend and 2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. Increase in capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was approved.

Eastern Steel Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable April 16 to stock of record April 2. Regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on first and second preferred stocks were also declared, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Booth Fisheries Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock for the last six months of 1916, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15; also regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common for the first quarter of 1917 and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. PAUL

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

Third week Jan. \$1,244,910 \$86,055
From July 1 37,667,140 4,984,503

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Third week Jan. \$1,244,910 \$86,055
From July 1 37,667,140 4,984,503

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

December—1916 Increase or Decrease
Gross earnings \$114,412,607 \$22,460,362 24.4
Net at tax 45,056,671 11,896,366 26.5

INVESTMENT
MARKET HAS
BIG CHANGE

Europe Is Paying Higher Rates for Money Than South Africa Before the War—Investors Demanding High Return Now

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Willard Straight, vice-president of American International Corporation, in an article in The American, says, in part: "Loans backed by tangible collateral are the easiest type for our investors to understand and by comparison with those, other offerings are judged. So for a time at least our lendings abroad must be at what may seem hard terms to those who have borrowed from England, France or Germany before the war, and who may not fully realize that these great nations are paying over twice as much for their money as a few years ago and are themselves offering terms which no one could have asked of them in the past except at risk of appearing ridiculous. Interest rates today to the great countries of Europe are in many cases higher than rates paid before the war by countries of South Africa."

"Thus the aspect of the investment market has entirely changed in three years in two of its most important features—our investors are offered opportunities which used to go to financial centers of Europe, and the great nations are bidding for credit in enormous amounts at unheard of rates and offering unimpeachable collateral. There is no doubt that our investors are willing to risk their money abroad, but the return must be high, the security tangible, and the transaction endorsed by concerns of the best reputation and with facilities for making the exhaustive studies necessary for sound judgment."

"The accompanying table illustrates the radical change in the basic features of Government financing since outbreak of the war."

GREAT BRITAIN

Consols, 2 1/2% 1916 2.68%
5% war loan 1916 5%
Secured loan, 5 1/2% 1916 5 1/2%
do 5 1/2% 1916 5 1/2%
do 1 1/2 1917 6

FRANCE

Rentes, 3% 1916 3%
City of Paris 6% 1916 6%
Amer foreign sec, 5% 1916 5%

RUSSIA

Gold loan, 4% 1916 4.5%
do 5% 1916 5.5%
do 5% 1916 5.5%
Internal 5 1/2% 1916 5 1/2%
Treasury 5 1/2% 1916 5 1/2%

ANGLO-FRENCH

5% ext'l joint loan, 5 1916 6

*Market quotations. †Based on existing exchange. Possibility of greater yield through return of exchange to normal.

"Now the start is made, expansion of this phase is likely to be rapid. There will be opened for foreign countries an almost unlimited source of capital for deserving enterprises, in connection with a source of raw and manufactured products, such as no other country can offer. In years to come we will stand at a splendid point to aid in development of the world, for we can supply from a single source every need. It is, therefore, of interest of all that the new attitude of our investors toward other lands be encouraged."

"There are a few people who, perhaps conceding we have a theoretical economic reason for placing our money abroad, ask if, nevertheless, it is desirable. They feel that perhaps we will stunt our own growth, that there will not be money enough for our own undertakings. It is more logical, however, that foreign investment should be considered a national service of the highest order because such investments, not being susceptible to the same influences as our domestic undertakings, would strengthen us and give us the reserve and balance we need; other lending nations recognize in their investing power a great national asset."

"England's industrial investments alone on South America represent roughly \$2,850,000,000. In addition England has loaned large sums to national, state and municipal governments. No one can feel that she is not stronger for this and no one can contend that her own possessions have been neglected. All this money placed abroad has brought twofold return in that it has earned good profits and has brought a vast trade to English manufacturers and merchants."

"Today the United States uses over 61 per cent of the world's output of rubber, yet nearly all of it must be bought through London. This activity in every country made London the financial center of the world, and it is only recently and because of war conditions that New York has, for the time being at any rate, become a lender sought by all. This represents a great national resource which will grow in value, for each foreign offering on our market adds to our stability and improves our position in world finance. With our new opportunities comes a broader vision, and our machinery for helping world progress improves."

EDISON CO. SELLS NOTES

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has withdrawn its application recently made to the gas and electric commission for approval of an increase in its capital stock and has sold \$10,000,000 five-year, 5 per cent coupon notes to the Old Colony Trust Company, the proceeds to be used in payment of its floating debt already incurred and for the future requirements of the company.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Car shortage still hampers lumber and shingle deliveries on Pacific coast, where unshipped orders at 134 mills are sufficient to load 14,100 cars, or 8000 in excess of normal unshipped balances.

Minneapolis & St. Louis is said to be arranging traffic agreements with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; New York Central and Big Four. Changes in directorates of St. Paul and Minneapolis & St. Louis are said to be pending.

Arthur S. Biggerstaff, a St. Louis salesman, whose firm refused to pay his expenses to Russia to get shoe orders, went off his own responsibility and in five months sold \$8,297,000 worth of shoes, on which his commissions were \$487,000.

Increases in valuation of special franchises held by New York City public service corporations will yield the city additional revenue this year of about \$70,000. Increase in valuation is about \$34,362,000 to \$494,231,350. Consolidated Gas Company's valuation was increased \$28,063,000.

Three Cleveland banks, the Union National Bank, Bank of Commerce National Association, and Citizens' Savings & Trust Company, representing total resources of \$132,000,000, have merged. The two national banks, which will operate as a separate unit, have combined deposits of about \$50,000,000, and the Citizens' has about \$60,000,000.

Balances carried by American banking institutions in London are unusually large at present, owing to easy condition of money market here and high rates abroad. Estimates place total at from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. New York Times canvass shows that ten New York banking institutions have balances aggregating more than \$215,000,000. One Chicago bank is understood to have \$14,000,000 and another \$5,000,000.

NEW YORK CURB

Aetna Explosives 4 1/2 4 1/2
Ariz Chloride 62 1/2 62 1/2
Big ledge 5 1/2 5 1/2
Boston & Mont 7 1/2 7 1/2
Butte C & Z 10 10 1/2
Butte Detroit 1 1/2 1 1/2
Canaan & J 1 1/2 1 1/2
Canada Corp 1 1/2 1 1/2
Cerro de Pasco 2 1/2 2 1/2
Cons Arizona 2 1/2 2 1/2
Costen & Co 1 1/2 1 1/2
Cotton O & G 1 1/2 1 1/2
Dandridge Ariz 1 1/2 1 1/2
First Nat Cop 3 1/2 3 1/2
Goldfield Cons 6 1/2 6 1/2
Great Northern 6 1/2 6 1/2
Green Monster 6 1/2 6 1/2
Hecla Mining 1 1/2 1 1/2
Howe Sound 7 1/2 7 1/2
Jerome Victor 1 1/2 1 1/2
Jumbo 3 1/2 3 1/2
Lake Torp Boat 7 1/2 7 1/2
Magma Cop 4 1/2 4 1/2
Majestic 7 1/2 7 1/2
Marlin Mining 7 1/2 7 1/2
Max Munitions 2 1/2 2 1/2
McKinley Dar 5 1/2 5 1/2
Midvale Steel 5 1/2 5 1/2
Midvale Steel 5 1/2 5 1/2
Midwest Oil 7 1/2 7 1/2
Mojava Tungsten 8 1/2 8 1/2
Monongah Oil 6 1/2 6 1/2
Mother Lode 1 1/2 1 1/2
Nancy Hanks 8 1/2 8 1/2
Nipissing 8 1/2 8 1/2
Peerless 16 20
Rex Cons 3 1/2 3 1/2
Sagapah Ref 10 1/2 10 1/2
Sawana 15 1/2 15 1/2
Sequoiah Oil 1 1/2 1 1/2
Shinclair Oil, ex div 61 61 1/2
Steel Alloy 9 9 1/2
Submarine Boat 20 1/2 20 1/2
Success Min 39 41
Troy Arizona 55 60
U. S. Arizona 62 1/2 62 1/2
United Alloy 50 50 1/2
United Motors 41 1/2 41 1/2
United W O 1 1/2 1 1/2
U S Steamship 5 1/2 5 1/2
United Verde 37 1/2 37 1/2
Victoria 1 1/2 1 1/2
Wright-Martin 11 1/2 11 1/2
Zinc Concent 3 1/2 3 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA
COAL LAND SALE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A large block of J. V. Thompson "receivership" coal land in "Smith Creek Block" in Greene County has been optioned to persons said to represent Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Reputed price is \$325 an acre.

Receivers of the Thompson properties have petitioned Greene County Court for permission to sell 202 acres of coal land in Franklin township, Greene County, to J. G. Butler of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company for \$500 an acre. This is the price paid recently by H. C. Frick Coke Company for a block of the Thompson acreage.

INLAND STEEL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Inland Steel Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, these changes in earnings:

1916 Increase or Decrease
Net income \$11,241,046 \$6,826,907
Total income 11,365,477 6,872,453
Net profit 10,826,236 6,637,132
Sur of charges 10,450,738 6,663,372
Dividends 799,308 200,022
Surplus 9,650,928 6,463,350

*Net after deduction of \$1,244,046 for maintenance repairs. †Equal to 105.29% on \$9,244,665 capital stock as compared with 38.19% on \$9,915,016 capital stock last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations of foreign exchange are: Demand sterling 4.75 13-16; cables 4.76 7-16. Franc marks 5.83 1/2; checks 5.84. Reichsmarks 6 1/2; checks 6 1/2. Swiss cables 5; checks 5.01 1/2. Vienna cables 11.05; checks 11. Stockholm 29.70/29.60. Pesetas 21.32 and 21.18. Guilders cables 4.05 less 1-16; checks 4.0 13-16 less 4-16.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1917 1916
Exchanges \$34,846,095 \$37,758,142
Balances 5,241,279

FALSE PACIFISM AS IT IS SEEN BY M. CLEMENCEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Two internal events of some importance and of great interest have recently taken place in France: the National Socialist Congress and the Conference of the Confédération Générale du Travail. At both of these gatherings the subject of pacifism was discussed and the attitude toward the war of these organizations was once more defined. A keen onlooker and student of political history, if such terms can be used when no less a man than Georges Clemenceau is meant, has drawn his conclusions as to the attitude of the Socialists in general toward the war and that of the members of the party who are pacifists & traitors. With regard to the latter, whose position can be gauged by the uncompromising declaration of M. Ruffin-Dugens (one of the three Zimmerwald pilgrims) that the war credits should be unhesitatingly refused the Government, M. Clemenceau has only one thing to say, that pacifism thus understood can only mean the annihilation of civilization. What would a refusal to vote the war credits mean indeed, but the handing over of France to William's soldiery, her destruction as one of the great civilizing factors of the world? While recognizing that these theories have never been more than theories, M. Clemenceau warns the Government that it is their duty to protect the country's defenders against attacks in the rear as much as against those of the enemy in the line of battle, but he adds that everything that will never be reached, since not a single weak point has been discoverable in the impenetrable patriotism of Frenchmen of every shade of political and religious opinion.

M. Clemenceau is careful of the honor of the working classes. He would not have them credited with doctrines of which their valor in the field is an hourly contradiction. It would indeed be deplorable if those who still hold to the old suspicion of the workman were to confuse any of the workers' organizations with the few lost sheep of a "bleating pacifism." The attitude of the great majority of the Socialist and Labor representatives should prevent this. M. Clemenceau recognizes that while the two tendencies, irreconcilable in nature, are evident in both the Socialist Party and the Confédération Générale, it is evident that neither the speech of the German Chancellor nor the note from the President of the United States backed by that of Switzerland, have affected in the very least the attitude of either of these organizations. The mass of the internationalists are firm in their conception of a future peace in which the rights of France to live a free and full life shall be recognized. Following on his recognition of the irreproachable patriotism which Socialists have shown from the very first moment of the outbreak of war, M. Clemenceau remarks that modern internationalism can only be a société de droit, an organization for the maintenance of legal right, and he adds that it would prove but another falsity in the history of human errors, should it result in leaving the weak at the mercy of the strong.

COUNCIL TO TAKE OVER LINEN YARNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following communication has been issued for publication by the secretary of the War Office:

Notice has been given by the Army Council, under the Defense, of the Realm Regulations, of an intention to take possession of all linen yarns with a view to securing sufficient supplies of fabric for aeronautical purposes. The effect of this order is to prohibit the sale or delivery of these yarns without license. Exception is made—

1. In the case of deliveries under existing contracts if a guarantee is given that the yarn is required for Government purposes; and
2. In the case of yarn sales if they are made at prices based on those prevailing in the Irish market in the fortnight ending Dec. 16, 1916, and if a similar guarantee is given.

It may further be stated that the Government intend to requisition large quantities of suitable yarn, and in estimating the cost of production for the purpose of arriving at a price, the price of flax is assumed to be the price prevailing in the Irish market in the fortnight ending Dec. 16, 1916.

Should it become necessary to restrict the use of suitable flax to Government purposes, the necessary measures will be taken.

The export of flax has already been prohibited.

All inquiries and applications for particulars should be addressed to Department D. A. B. 453, War Office, Admiralty House, London, E. C.

Allying to the above an order by the Army Council states that: If, after this notice, any person having control of any yarns of the descriptions aforesaid sales, removes, or secretes such yarns without the consent of the Army Council he shall be guilty of an offense against the said regulations, provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit:

1. The sale of such yarns, in exchange for the guarantee hereinafter required, at a price based upon the price of flax in the Irish markets during the fortnight ending Dec. 16, 1916; and
2. The delivery of such yarns in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof, in exchange for a guarantee by the purchaser or consignee that the yarns are required and will be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government contract or order.

CLYDE WORKERS FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—In an interesting letter addressed to the Prime Minister by a conference of delegates, appointed by foremen employed in shipyards and engineering works on the lower Clyde, the signatories demand complete prohibition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor during the war.

We, the undersigned, the letter commences, being duly appointed representatives of the great majority of foremen employed in the shipyard and engineering establishments in Greenock and Port Glasgow, and in accordance with their expressed wish, respectfully submit to you the urgent necessity of bringing in a measure at an early date completely prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic liquor during the war.

The following, the letter continues, seem to us sufficient grounds to justify our action in approaching you on the subject:

1. The consumption and waste of grain, sugar, and coal in the manufacture of superfluous alcoholic liquor at a time when the country is confronted with a growing shortage of food and fuel, and the likelihood of these shortages being increased in the near future.
2. The employment of tonnage, railways, etc., for the transit of materials used in the production of alcoholic liquor and for the finished product at a time when tonnage is being gradually reduced by enemy submarines, and when railway traveling is being made almost impossible.
3. The loss of man power to the Nation by so many able-bodied men being employed in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor who could be embodied in the national mobilization scheme.
4. The loss of money through so many millions being spent on alcohol at a time when economy is being pressed upon the Nation.

While we are aware, the letter says in conclusion, that the adoption of prohibition will meet with some opposition, we are firmly convinced that the great majority of those with whom we come in contact, and of the Nation generally, are in favor of it.

New Liquor Control Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The new general order made by the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) under the Defense of the Realm Acts with reference to the dilution of spirits, is as follows:

- (a) No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent:
- (1) Sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club for consumption on or off the premises or dispatch therefrom any whisky, brandy, rum, or gin unless reduced to 30 degrees under proof.
- (2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any whisky, brandy, rum, or gin unless reduced to 30 degrees under proof.

Provided always that—

- (i) The foregoing provisions of this article shall not affect the sale or supply in bottles of whisky, brandy, rum or gin which is proved to have been bottled before the sixth day of June, 1916; and
- (ii) In the application of the said provisions to the sale or supply in bottles of whisky, brandy, rum, or gin which is proved to have been bottled on or after the sixth day of June, 1916, and before the first day of January, 1917, this article shall be read as if the figure 25 were substituted for the figure 30.

- (b) The sale of whisky, brandy, rum and gin reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 30 and 50 is hereby permitted.
- (c) In determining whether an offense has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser whisky, brandy, rum or gin not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water, it shall be a good defense to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 50 degrees under proof.

BRITAIN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, lately issued to the country war agricultural committees a memorandum regarding the Government's proposals for increasing the home-grown food supplies of the Nation.

The immediate objects of the survey of the land, he states, are to ascertain whether it is possible to maintain the existing arable area in cultivation, and, if so, to ascertain the quantity and situation of other land which, without expensive and protracted operations, such as any large scheme of drainage, can be put to a more profitable use for the spring production of essential food. The further object is to mark down the land which can be brought into arable cultivation for the harvest of 1918.

The services of all German prisoners and interned aliens with agricultural experience will be available besides, probably, a supply of motor tractors. So as most economically to distribute this labor the war agricultural committees are asked to tell the board what land should be dealt with at once in their areas, and what housing facilities exist for groups of men.

Mr. Prothero emphatically insists that an actual addition to the land under the plow is urgently needed. If, in the opinion of the committee, any area of grass ought to be plowed the unconditional consent of the landowner will in the first instance be asked. If the landowner consents, the work will proceed. If he refuses

REAL ESTATE

Bargain—Wellesley

Must sell quickly—Leaving for West. An exceptionally convenient, comfortable new house, less than one year old, at 31 Glen Rd., Wellesley Farms; five minutes from Wellesley Farm Station (12c fare) and Framingham & Worcester car line; 21,581 square feet of land, with brook running through wooded glen at rear; house all modern, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood floors, etc.; large living room with wide open fireplace; four sleeping chambers and large furnished sun room upstairs; billiard room, with fireplace, under living room; combined laundry and maid's room on billiard room floor, with toilet and independent outside entrance; large, well ventilated unfinished attic, suitable for chambers; storage room, cemented basement; complete modern gas range, plenty electric outlets and fixtures; copper screens for windows and doors and large screened piazza at side, with French doors from living room; garage with cemented floor; all ideal location and in every way a desirable home; price \$35,000; part on mortgage if desired. For further information telephone ZENAS W. CARTER, Owner, Wellesley 734-M or Main 1935.

For Sale at \$25.00 Per Acre

NEAR LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA. Terms—one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser, interest at 6% Correspondence solicited. We offer for sale a farm in Calcasieu Parish, containing 765 acres, situated at Manchester Station on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, six miles east of Lake Charles, the parish seat; improvements on farm consist of small house and barn; school house is 1/2 mile from house; land is high and first-class quality, suitable for raising rice or any other kind of crop; there are a good many farmers here who were formerly residents of Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and other western states; they are well satisfied with their change. Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, has just spent over one million dollars for model brick and concrete buildings, 8000 additional bonds have been sold, proceeds of which are to be used during 1917 for construction of model roads. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Lake Charles, Louisiana.

ROXBURY BARGAIN. BEAUTIFUL three-apartment property, 20 rooms, excellent residential location, elevated situation, property in good condition, open plan, 100 ft. frontage, large verandas, near Warren St., assessed \$3500, first mortgage \$1500 at 5%; income \$150 per mo.; price for quick sale \$2500. Apply to S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury; tel. Roxbury 5500.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—4-room modern bungalow in good residential portion of Houston, corner lot 60x130, good barn; fruit trees and grape arbor. For further information address MRS. A. GOSBARK, Clarks, N. M.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—One of the best producing 90-acre farms in southern Michigan; near Lake Michigan; 1/2 mile from beach; S. H. KAHN, LaSalle av., South Bend, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

REAL estate, selling, renting and estates managed. 1000 N. 10th St., New York City. ROBT. MENZEL, Cor. 10th St. and Eaton pl., E. Orange, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

GARRISON ST., 7-10 To let—2 to 3 business woman, large well-furnished room, continuous hot water; \$3 week.

JAMAICA PLAIN, 50 Orchard St.—Select location, modern apt., with bath, kitchen, modern apt., priv. family, with breakfast.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur rugs, h. w. heat, elec. lts., so. exp., nr. cars; meals; refs. Tel. Wintrop 616-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., 121-122 large connecting rooms, hot water heat, open fireplaces, modern bath, and kitchen; excellent table 3 or 4 occupants; excellent table board. A. B. DICKEY.

THE CHAMPLIN, Liberty, New York. Location ideal; homelike; all improvements.

ROOMS WANTED—FLORIDA

LADY WANTS ROOM in pleasant locality with or without board, Feb. 17, at Palm Beach or West Palm Beach; if satisfactory, will remain four weeks; state terms and location of room. Address: Box 150, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

LEADING HOTELS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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his consent, the area will be inspected and reported on by a committee consisting of a practical farmer and a qualified local land agent, surveyor, or valuer. Notice will be given of the inspection to the landowner, so that he may be present or be represented by his agent. The board will be guided by the report in issuing any order.

Powers are being taken, it is pointed out, to enable the board either to seize or through their duly authorized agents, to take action wherever they find a farm or part of a farm derelict or inadequately cultivated, either by taking possession and realizing the crops, or by doing the necessary acts of spring cultivation and recovering the cost from the occupier.

GERMAN SHIPPING SHARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The German Federal Council has issued a decree prohibiting the sale of shares, and so on, in German shipping companies to non-nationals, or to Germans not permanently resident in the home country. According to the Wolff bureau, the decree has been rendered necessary by the fact that shares in such companies, and particularly in the Hamburg-America Line, have been frequently purchased on behalf of non-nationals, and it is therefore desired to avoid the danger of other countries acquiring an influence over the administration and activities of German shipping. The statutes of the two great shipping companies, the Hamburg-America Line and the Norddeutsche Lloyd, provide against that danger to some extent; but the protection they afford is not altogether adequate, and the statutes of the remaining German companies contain no such provisions. The total prohibition of the sale of shares to non-nationals and non-residents is therefore considered to offer the best guarantee of safety, and the measure is so worded as to render it applicable to sales effected through intermediaries also. With a view to avoiding the infliction of hardships, and to making it possible for special circumstances to be taken into account, the Imperial Chancellor has been empowered to sanction exceptions being made in certain cases.

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EDUCATION

Nursery Schools for Young Children

By the Christian Science Monitor Special Education Correspondent

LONDON, England—Some recent inquiries into the general effect of raising the age at which children are permitted (though not obliged) to enter the public elementary schools of England, seem to indicate that the top classes are no longer as well filled as they were formerly; moreover, they tend to establish a direct connection between the number of children in school under the compulsory age of five and the number who are to be found in Standard VII. The seventh standard serves normally for boys and girls from 13 to 14 years of age, though naturally there are to be found in this class both some who are older and some who are younger than the fourteen-year-old. The number who are above 14 is strictly limited, since this is the highest compulsory age for school attendance which local authorities are permitted to fix, and few parents are ready to keep their children in public elementary schools when the law allows them to begin to earn a livelihood. In parts of the country where the "school-leaving age" is fixed at 13, and still more in factory districts that have a half-time system under which boys and girls may end their full course of instruction at 12, the higher standards are depleted in any case, but it is not to that aspect of the problem that the special inquiries referred to are directed. They are concerned solely with the result of the recent education policy which debar or seeks to discourage parents from sending their children to school before the compulsory age of five, and the conclusion reached from the teachers' point of view, is that such a policy tends to prevent scholars from passing through the highest school class.

If this result is confirmed by more complete investigations, the Board of Education and its inspectors will need to revise their opinions, so freely expressed before the new plan had been given a trial. It was then stated with considerable confidence by the authorities that children admitted at the age of five would quickly attain, if they did not surpass, the educational standard of those who had been allowed to enter school at three or four. Sufficient time having now elapsed for this theory to be tested, there is much misgiving at the result. Yet it is not likely that the country will return completely to the old system, for some change was certainly desirable; though not a change along the path of least resistance, which is often the path of the official mind.

To see how the matter looks at present from the point of view of a local authority charged with the maintenance of the schools within its area, it will not be amiss to take the case of the Birmingham Education Committee. At a recent meeting of the council, the members moved that children under five now in the schools should be permitted to remain, but that no further admissions under that age should be allowed. He pointed out that there were only 2000 children between three and five now in their schools, whereas last year the number was over 3500.

The proposal would help considerably, so far as accommodation was concerned. Objection might be taken that there was nowhere else for the children to go, but he did not think the school was the proper place for them. In educational quarters there was a strong belief that this action should be taken.

Another councillor, who opposed the motion, thought the present was an unfortunate time at which to bring the subject forward. Those of them who served on attendance committees knew that many parents, and in some families both parents, were working in munition factories. He did not admit that the school was an ideal place for these young children, but in the absence of an alternative he thought they ought not to take this drastic action. Eventually public opinion would demand that the local authority should provide some sort of day-nursery or crèche. The chairman emphasized the fact that this was not a new departure, but that they were really following up a policy of some years ago. They were now in the position that the number of schools to which children under five were admitted was comparatively small, but the real difficulty was that in some of the poorest quarters they were excluding those young children, and in some of the well-to-do districts they were admitting them, so that there was really no logical policy in regard to the matter at the present time. As to the provision of crèches, these were not educational establishments, and could not be provided by the education authority. Personally he looked upon the provision of crèches as a retrograde step, and he hoped it would be a long time before it was countenanced in Birmingham as a necessity of the city.

So much for the views of teachers and inspectors; so much for the views of what may be called the business world in local charge of education. But there is another body of opinion to be consulted; that, namely, of the parents whose children frequent these schools. It is an opinion chiefly inarticulate, but the most progressive thought of the working classes is voiced by the Workers Educational Association, and it so happens that the leaders of this movement have lately put forward a scheme for reform which deals initially with this very matter. They recommended that the age for compulsory attendance at school should be raised to six years and that it should be compulsory for the local education authority to establish and control a sufficient number of nursery schools for the children within their area between the ages of two and six. Attention in these schools should be mainly directed to the cultivation in the chil-

dren of good physical habits and healthy bodily development; play and rest, whenever possible in the open air, forming an important part in the curriculum. Attendance at the nursery schools should be free; they should accommodate only small groups of children, and should be so distributed as to be near the homes of those who go to them. The head of such a school should be a teacher who has special qualifications for the training of young children.

There are, of course, many other recommendations in the scheme of the Workers Educational Association, but the only one of special importance in the present connection is that which seeks ultimately to raise the compulsory age for school attendance to 16. Thus it will be seen that the program now under consideration gives the teachers all and more than all that their leaders are asking for the moment, while on the other hand, it does not run counter to the official view that the ordinary school is not well adapted to the use of very young children. A clear distinction is also made between the nursery school and the crèche.

But it is apparent, also, that until these nursery schools are provided in sufficient numbers, the best instructed opinion of parents is dead against restricting the use of the present schools to children over five. How can it be otherwise? Spacious, well-ventilated, and well-lighted classrooms offer to many children of the city slums such blissful conditions of existence as they have never yet experienced. Add more variety of occupation, a succession of objects of interest for their investigation, suitable freedom from restraint, play, rest and wholesome food when necessary, and school becomes a center of development of such social activities and well-being of the child population as can never be wholly lost. Not only will the more formal instruction in the higher classes retain something of the sunniness of these nursery schools, but the boys and girls when they grow to man's estate will have formed ideas that when generally and firmly held will lead through legislation or otherwise to the disappearance of the unsavory alleys, and even the drab monotonous suburbs of the great industrial centers. Such true infant schools correspond to the nurseries of the moneyed classes.

Among thoughtful parents who can afford separate rooms and special service for their young children, there is a rightly conceived distrust of sending them to school too soon. Much of their first-hand knowledge is acquired by easy gradations at home with the aid of nurses and parents, and the more extended the period of formal school education is to be, especially if continued at some university, the later ought to be the moment at which full class instruction begins. But those who have been brought up under such conditions and now find themselves in the seat of authority, are eminently wrong when they carry these ideas into an environment which can offer no home life that is a continuous education in itself. Better the class-room for a child of three or four than that it should learn the vagabondage of the streets while its parents are at work, or that it should be "left in charge" of an inexperienced neighbor; but better still the warm and kindly atmosphere of a nursery school.

Militarism Opposed

ITHACA, N. Y.—Hundreds of undergraduates at Cornell University and some 20 professors have attended meetings and signed petitions protesting against militarism in the State of New York and against the Universal Military Service Bill in Congress. Says Prof. W. W. Comfort: "History does not show an instance where preparedness has brought peace."

Education of the Future Citizen

LONDON, England—Lord Haldane, who is touring the country, holding meetings on educational reform, addressed a meeting of the Women's International League in Westminster on that subject recently. He was introduced by Miss Courtney who said that in the education of the future citizen lay the only hope of getting an active alert democracy. Lord Haldane prefaced his address with a recognition of the fact that the war had made of the British a better nation. It had awakened the spirit of self-sacrifice which was evident not only in the trenches, but throughout the country. What was best in the creed of socialism was receiving recognition with a frankness which would have surprised people a few years ago. With regard to the great subject of education it had to be recognized that Great Britain had handicapped herself with regard to other nations because she had not been quick to seize the immense importance of knowledge as applied to industry. The result was that at the present time she was in a position of some danger and there was prospect of even greater danger, because knowledge was becoming a feature in the life of other nations. The great duty which lay before the nation at the present time was to provide the future citizen with training.

"Educational reform confronts the nation today," said Lord Haldane. "What we want is a nation of idealists, as well as practical men and women, for it is perfectly recognized that the best man of business is the one with the highest sense of duty, the one who thinks of himself as a citizen of the state, touched with that divine fire which brings order and proportion to his every activity."

"Organization," continued Lord Haldane, "is essential to the citizen. It would be as foolish to try and do without it as to try and do without big guns, but it must be subordinate to the



Central Buildings, Leeds University

Government Assisted by the University of Leeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—The University of Leeds, though one of the youngest of England's universities, for it received its charter of incorporation only 12 years ago, is one of the most vital of all the British educational institutions. Like the other universities, its activities have suffered considerably during the past two years, but though there has been a large withdrawal of students for military service, promise for the future is apparent in the increase in the number of women students.

The university's record during the past 12 months, considering all the difficulties with which it has had to contend, is distinctly encouraging. Already in close connection with the University of Caen, it has now been brought into intimate association with the universities generally of France,

recalling the spacious days of the Middle Ages when students from England visited Paris, and French students came to Oxford, and the prominent professors, or doctors as they were then termed, of Oxford from time to time during the Twelfth to the middle of the Fourteenth Century acted in a similar capacity in the University of Paris. The development of a closer association between the leading educational institutions of Europe cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the intercourse of nations.

In spite of the war the University of Leeds has been able during the past year to maintain its teachings with undiminished efficiency, albeit much of its vigor has been thrown into work on behalf of the Government. This efficiency is due in some measure to the support it has received through the growing faith in the country at large in the importance of higher education; it is this support which has enabled the authorities to organize departments for the study of the literature and language of Russia, and Spain and to give fuller opportunity for industrial research. Conspicuous amongst its varied activities in connection with the Government are researches in color chemistry, advising in regard to chemical products, and the establishment of a national dustsufficiency company, the formation of depots of interpreters, testing metals and aeroplane spars and fabrics,

Internationalism in American Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The international influences now at work among students of American colleges form the subject of an article by Dr. Charles H. Levermore in the World Court magazine.

"Since our Civil War, and more especially since our war with Spain and consequent qualification as a world-power, the study of history, politics, economics and international law has immensely increased in all our institutions of higher education," Dr. Levermore writes.

"Of the 600 colleges and universities in the United States 203 offer courses in international law, or the history of diplomacy, or both. Of these latter 174 maintain departments of political science; 88 offer courses or maintain departments devoted to the study of modern international politics and policies; 28, not included among the 203, give instruction in world politics and modern political science."

"There are, in round numbers, 300 normal schools and colleges. In the largest and best equipped, about one-fifth of the whole number, the courses in political and historical subjects that illustrate international relations compare favorably with the opportunities in the regular colleges."

"Among the 57 colleges and universities in Canada, courses in international law are usually found only in the law schools. In Ontario, Queen's University and Toronto University

training women workers for farm work, and the education of European refugees who are not eligible for military service. Not the least valuable of the many-sided activities of the university have been the courses of training in the work of welfare supervision with a view to developing the growth of corporate life in factories.

Though much of the normal research work of the staff has perforce been temporarily suspended, research has been continued with valuable results in many important directions. The need for the development of research in connection with the textile industries is recognized by the leading Yorkshire spinners and manufacturers, and, jointly with the Textile Institute, the university is undertaking investigation into the electrification of fibers, while, in conjunction with the Leeds Educational Authority, it is investigating problems connected with the color printing industry. Experiments in the growing and retting of flax at Selby have proved highly successful.

The strongest testimony to the growing activities of the university is that after only 12 years' existence it has been found essential for the future needs of the university to enlarge the buildings, and in order to carry out the expansion so vital to successful administration and educational effort it has acquired a site at present occupied by a terrace of houses which screen its property.

give instruction in comparative government, and Toronto also maintains courses in international trade. McGill offers courses in recent political problems and arbitration, and the University of Saskatchewan gives a course in international relations by that name. "Several institutions have endowments, from which prizes are offered for the best essays and orations upon international peace."

"Directly germane to the subject is the great college and university organization which Dr. Mott has built up under the modern mission-movement, the 'Federation Universelle des Etudiants Chrétiens.' The federation is only temporarily obscured by the war. Whenever peace is assured, its influences will be again asserted. Such a force as this is bound to become an enormous factor in that 'Will to Peace' which must gradually permeate and inspire public opinion if peace with justice is to be permanently assured."

Training for Negro Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—An organization known as the National Altruistic Club has put under way a nationwide movement to assist in the industrial and domestic training of Negro women. Branches of the organization are to be established in each of the Southern states to interest the legislatures therein and later Congress will be asked to appropriate for the work.

The Problem of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his speech before the Congress of Constructive Patriotism recently Hermann Hagedorn Jr., author, and at one time instructor at Harvard College, made a strong appeal for changes in courses taught in American schools and colleges, so that a citizenship trained to govern and taught to serve America and the world in the name of democracy might be developed.

"How ridiculous," said Mr. Hagedorn, "when our happiness, our institutions, all our fine ideals, may depend on our ability to deal critically and justly with the hundred matters that come before us as citizens between November and November, that our schools and colleges do nothing whatsoever to give us a definite background for judgment or even to create a tradition of clean and wide-awake citizenship. A tradition of clean athletics, yes. A man must not play summer baseball, he must not slug, he must not break training. A tradition of college loyalty, also. A man must come out for the team, he must do something or he will lose caste and will not be elected to Bones or the Pudding. He must play square by his team, his class, his college. But he need not play square by his city, his State or his Nation. He may howl for the police and the police will help him, and the courts will protect him and ambassadors will stand on their heads and guns roar and boys from Kansas and Maine perish for his oil-fields, but he need not vote, he need not even do a minute's thinking in payment for all that he receives."

"But no one blames him. Not even the colleges. On the contrary, they give him degrees. Unlike the college boy who prefers to stay away from baseball games, the citizen who prefers to stay away from the polls does not lose caste. No one has been taught to see him for the contemptible shirker that he is. The colleges have their girls and boys four years. They have time to talk of Aspasia and Orlando Furioso and Oscar Wilde, all the silly trumpery of a sham culture and a shallow scholarship. But for the element of ordinary citizenship they have neither time nor attention. Democracy asks bread of them and they give it a rhinestone."

"Recently I have talked to undergraduates in a half dozen or more of the greatest universities in the East and Middle West. In each and all it was the same story—a president detached from the student body, great dignity, great administrative ability, but no leadership. 'You can't get undergraduates here interested in national affairs,' said the editor of the daily paper of one of the great university cities in the United States, not Yale or Harvard or Princeton. 'They are absolutely indifferent.'"

"Is that not an . . . indictment of

that university's president and faculty? That university has wonderful buildings, but what are those buildings . . . if the eager youths who go in come out of them indifferent to national affairs? Indifferent whether America do her duty; indifferent whether America stand firmly for law, for the rights of her citizens and the rights of outraged humankind; indifferent whether America drift toward disaster; indifferent whether there be any America at all in the councils of the world! Indifferent to national affairs! In times like these it is treason to be indifferent!"

"Why do we totally ignore in our institutions of learning the one profession which every American youth over 21 must embrace, the profession of citizenship? Why do we do nothing whatever of a practical nature to instill in him some idea of the meaning of citizenship, some knowledge that will help him to think intelligently on national affairs, and to vote wisely, some tradition of public service, some sense of responsibility?"

"Today education in school or college can have only one aim, the fashioning of minds to grapple with the problem of achieving democracy, which is the problem of ending wars. An education which, to all practical purposes, ignores citizenship is a fraud. We must begin to give less time to the shabby veneer of culture, and more to the requirements of plain citizenship. . . . Good citizenship is not utilitarian. It is a sacred duty. It is the first duty of every man, educated or uneducated, a duty to himself, to his family, to his country, to humanity. For alert and conscientious citizenship is the only safeguard against national disaster."

"The world today looks to America to transform national defense from a treacherous and often sordid problem, fraught with possibilities of utmost disaster, into an inspiring opportunity for democratic service. Tomorrow the world will look to America for leaders. What a chance for our schools and colleges! Are they conscious of it? I doubt it. They are thinking in terms of 1912 and 1913, when they are not thinking in terms of 1892 and 1893. On their awakening depends the future of America. They have it in their power to brand indifference to national affairs the shame and the disgrace that it is. They can arouse in girls and boys a love for democracy that is the only force that will ever make democracy an achieved success. They can do all these things if they will only wake up to their chance. If they do not wake up, if they continue to prefer buildings to souls and administrative efficiency to human leadership, posterity will know whom to blame for the failure of America's democratic experiment. It is the stupidity of standpat educators that makes wars quite as much as the cupidity of munition manufacturers."

Wisconsin Students and Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—A blow for educational freedom has been struck by a group of students at the University of Wisconsin. Important at any time, it gains additional significance at this moment in connection with the recent speech of Hermann Hagedorn Jr., at Washington. Rebellious toward the conservatism and sluggishness clinging about the university life, these students organized themselves into the "Forum," whose purpose is manifested by this statement given out by them:

"The true purpose of education is to so spread enlightenment as to bring happiness to the greatest number of people and to enable each individual to live his own life to the full extent of his capabilities. At the present time there seems to be some difference between the ideal and the practical working out of the university system. Reacting to the practical demand, the universities have been dissociated into various colleges, where one may learn to be a successful business man, engineer, agriculturist or dilettante, but where, unless one exercises a great amount of personal effort outside the classroom, he does not attain the true ideal of education."

"It is time that we, as university students, realize our responsibilities. We must rise above facts and figures; we must reduce them to generalizations, and test them out in real life. We must enlarge our humanity, so that we may be of real use to society. We must be quicken, and deepen our appreciation of beauty, that we may enrich our lives."

"For this purpose the 'Wisconsin Forum' has been organized. The Wisconsin Forum aims to emphasize the true meaning of education. It means to bring culture to the student body, to awaken in it the dormant esthetic senses, as well as the social and intellectual interests."

"A number of prominent professors from different departments of the university expressed their willingness to cooperate with us, and to give us their moral and material support. A faculty advisory board has been formed, composed of members of the faculty, who are in sympathy with our aim."

"The Wisconsin Forum will conduct lectures and convocations where national leaders will bring to the students the living significance of contemporary social, political and religious problems. By organizing, with the cooperation of artists and critics, musical and dramatic performances, the forum hopes to awaken in the student an appreciation of the beautiful, and to keep up a general interest in art."

"By establishing a center for the exchange of ideas, by encouraging freedom of utterance between profes-

sor and student, the forum hopes to promote a mutual understanding between the two, and a better realization of the purposes of education."

"The forum will supplement the classroom. It aims to fuse our compartmental education, and to combine learning with living."

"THE WISCONSIN FORUM."

"By the executive committee."

A great controversy arose between the student body and some of the university authorities when Max Eastman, editor of the Masses, was engaged as the first speaker. On the evening before he was to speak, the permission of use of the university building was withdrawn, on the ground that he is a propagandist. The student body took exception to this inasmuch as William Jennings Bryan was to speak in favor of the dry campaign there on Jan. 22, and propaganda John R. Mott is to wage at the university.

On the evening Mr. Eastman spoke in one of the city halls, the statement of the forum was passed out to the audience, with this extract from the report of the university board of regents on the cover of the pamphlet: "Whatever may be the limitations, which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing, by which alone the truth can be found."

This is also inscribed above the archway which is the entrance to University Hall.

Many prominent members of the faculty and of the alumni have taken sides with the students in the issue. The Wisconsin State Assembly has taken the matter in hand and summoned President Charles R. Van Hise to explain the situation.

Offices for Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Offices or studies, where members of the faculty may work and confer with their students, will be provided by the new buildings now being erected on the campus of the University of California. There will be 116 such rooms in all.

"These professors' offices," said President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in speaking of the innovation, "will, we hope, introduce a new feature into our community life and a new possibility into the relations of the teaching force to the life of the University. The experience of the School of Jurisprudence, since teachers' offices have been installed there, is in line with this thought. The whole atmosphere of the school has been elevated by the continuous presence of the professors in their offices."

THE HOME FORUM

The Road to Bethlehem

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LET us now go unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass," said the shepherds when the song of the angels had ceased. "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him," said the Magi. It would be difficult to imagine starting points more widely separated than those described in these simple words, and yet the roads these travelers followed met at the manger in Bethlehem, the shepherds bringing no gifts but their faith in the promises of the God of Israel, the wise men, wise enough to follow the dawning light of Truth wherever it led them, laying at its shrine the gifts that symbolized to them power, wisdom, and dominion. The babe in the manger, who was the immediate object of their search and worship, lay, meanwhile, unconscious of it all, and grew to manhood, and went about his Father's business, without apparently being particularly affected by these matters. What, one might well ask, can have been the meaning of it all?

On the first page of the Preface to Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes as follows: "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day. So shone the pale star to the prophet-shepherds; yet it traversed the night, and came where, in cradled obscurity, lay the Bethlehem babe, the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being. The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony."

It seems quite clear to anyone who has studied this question from the standpoint of Christian Science, that the obscurity which has enveloped this exquisite story, is due to the fact that theology has submerged the Christ in the adoration of the personal Jesus. Thus the inspiration of a series of symbolic pictures of real

worth and great beauty has been lost, and nothing more profound than the little personal incidents of the shepherds and the wise men, and the babe in the manger, has emerged all through the centuries. The marvel is that in spite of this, these incidents still retain their hold on human thought with so much power.

The roads we all travel in our passage from sense to Soul, from the house of bondage to the land of promise, are as many and as varied as there are individuals, for each one travels the road of his own mentality, but sooner or later all travelers come to the turning where stands the sign-post, "To Bethlehem." We may be simple shepherds, or we may be wise men, but to each one comes the question, Shall we "now go even unto Bethlehem"? It is not so easy, even if we make up our minds to take the turning, for there is always Herod and his threatnings to be reckoned with, and moreover there is a strait and narrow gate to be negotiated before we can find the manger. Stop carefully, O traveler, for the name of this gate is humility, and even if you force it by violence, as many have done before now, you will not find the babe who would yield grace and truth to you.

It was not a personal saviour, nor was it a temporal king whom the shepherds and the Magi saw in the stable at Bethlehem, but it was the same great truth about God and man which was sought and suffered for by saint and martyr in a later age, which is earnestly desired by you and me today, and which is, as Christian Scientists have discovered, being manifested again in the same way as of old, in the healing of disease and of sin. It is the Word once more made flesh, the Christ whose promise was, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," the Comforter whom David foresaw, "who healeth all thy diseases."

Many say that the road to Bethlehem must be easy for the shepherds with their simple faith. Others say the exact opposite, that the knowledge of the wise men must enable them to

surmount the difficulties quite lightly. But experience shows that not more to one than to another is the way rough or smooth. The simple faith has much to learn, the wisdom of the world, however idealistic, has much to unlearn, and who shall say whether it is easier to learn or to unlearn?

It would seem that it should have been impossible, with even a slight perception of the truth behind these narratives of the birth of Jesus, for religious intolerance to have found a place in the Christian world. But the limitations imposed by the worship of the personal Jesus, whereby the vision of the impersonal Christ has been obscured, found their echo in the limited view which would not allow that any approach to the knowledge of God was permissible, except that one which held the predominance at the moment, and when it is further recognized that that predominance was often largely political, intolerance and persecution become comprehensible.

It is not to be forgotten that there is only one Truth, one Principle, one God, whom all must finally acknowledge, and that there is but one way to the attainment of this goal, that is the Christly way, but the means and methods by which the human race finds that way must be as varied as the individuals composing the race. In one of the matchless parables given by Jesus, he spoke of the kingdom of heaven being like a great net which was cast into the sea and which brought in all manner of fish. Many of us still seem to think that the net should hold only one kind of fish, and that our own particular selection, whereas the truth is that the net must be wide enough and strong enough to make room for every sort and condition of temperament, education, upbringing, association, habit and character. "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowal. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" (Science and Health, p. 13.)

So let no one be discouraged who is undertaking this pilgrim's progress, for all, shepherd and sage, carry the same burden, the belief of self in matter, with all its fears, its worries, failures, successes, pains, pleasures and sorrows. When the pilgrim arrives at the stage where he begins, however dimly, to see self in Spirit, the image and likeness of God, and therefore to love his neighbor as himself, then and then only will his burden begin to lighten. "As a material, theoretical life-basis is found to be a misapprehension of existence, the spiritual and divine Principle of man dawns upon human thought, and leads it to 'where the young child was,'—even to the birth of a new-old idea, to the spiritual sense of being and of what Life includes." (Science and Health, p. 191.)

In Field and City

So when you walk in a field, look down,
Lest you tramp on a daisy's crown,
But in a city look always high
And watch the beautiful clouds go by.
—James Stephens.

More Sends His "Utopia" to Erasmus

Sir Thomas More sends to Erasmus the manuscript of the "Utopia" and its dedicatory letter inscribed to Peter Gillis, with whose character More in his visit to Antwerp had been so much delighted. It was soon to be intrusted to Thierry Martens for publication at Louvain. In several of the letters from and to Sir Thomas More the "Utopia" is called "Nusquam."

"I send you our 'Nowhere,' nowhere well written," this letter begins, "and have prefixed to it a letter to my Peter. For the rest I have learned by experience, there is no need of my exhorting you to give it your best attention."

"I have delivered your letter to the Venetian Ambassador, who seems to have been ready to receive with much satisfaction the New Testament, which has been intercepted by the Carmelite. For he is entirely devoted to Sacred Literature, having gone through a course of almost all the authors who write upon minute questions, to which he attributes so much importance, that even Dorpius can go no further. Our interview was conducted with set speeches in grand style,—scratching each other with mutual compliments. But to say the truth, he quite charms me, for he seems a very honorable man, with a great experience of human affairs, and now most devoted to the study of things divine, and lastly (though I do not myself put it last) 'I do not hear anything about business from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Colet has had no talk with him of your matter, but he has with my lord of York, whom he says he found so well disposed toward you and so effuse in your praises, that he could wish for nothing more, except that his fine words may be matched with deeds. This I expect he will shortly and amply perform."

"My John will pay the money you left with me, to Gillis at Michaelmas; for he is not to be at Antwerp until that feast. If you publish my 'Epigrammata,' please consider whether the verses I wrote against de Brie ought to be suppressed, as containing some things over bitter, although I might seem to have received provocation from him in the reproaches

Color Seasons in the High Alps

There are two brief intervals of color beauty in the High Alps. One is during late autumn, toward the close of September, when the upland pastures above the forest line and the gray precipices of barren rocks assume hues of orange, russet, purple. . . . All kinds of umbelliferous plants turn a brilliant yellow. The bilberry takes a tint of bluish red; the Arctostaphylos burns in catenae and patches of pure scarlet; the mountain ash puts on a coat of crimson. This is the appearance they present when you walk through them. But seen in mass together from any considerable distance, they lend a peculiarly rich and varied tone to the stern landscape. It is like a glow of warmth and atmospheric violet diffused upon the scene. . . . The glory hardly lasts a fortnight. The other interval of which I speak is in early June. The long seven months' winter. . . . has yielded at length. Then suddenly the meadows burgeon into flower-beds. It is impossible to describe the variety and brilliance of these summer flowers, and the delightful impression which they leave. . . . One wanders singing through field and forest. Every day seems to bring some new and lovely blossom to light.—John Addington Symonds.

Hymn to the Winds

The Winds are invoked by the winners of corn

To you, Troop so fleet
That with wing'd wandering feet
Through the wide world pass,
And with soft murmuring
Toss the green shades of spring
In wood and grass!
Lily and violet
I give, and blossoms wet,
Roses and dew;
This branch of blushing roses
Whose fresh bud uncloses,
Wind-flowers too.
Ah! winnow with sweet breath
Winnow the holt and heath
Round this retreat.
Where, all the golden morn,
We fan the gold of the corn
In the sun's heat!

—Joachim du Bellay, Sixteenth Century
(Tr. from the French by Andrew Lang).

Hay the Poet-Statesman

It was only during his early life that John Hay thought seriously of being a poet. The desire was clear in his undergraduate days at Brown, and in the "Poet in Exile" letters of 1858-60. It was still manifest in his wartime pieces, notably in "Rhymes," written, I believe, in the White House. It is vain to conjecture what position he would have held in the world of letters if he had followed the inclinations of his youth. The choice was taken out of his hands and turned the bard to first a writer, then a maker of history. Though thoroughly suppressed, the poetic side of my father's nature ran as an undercurrent throughout his last years, and helped him in many serious problems he was called upon to solve. But for the statesman in him, he would have been more of a poet; but for the poet in him he would have been less of a statesman.—Clarence Leonard Hay, in the introduction to John Hay's collected poems.

The Supreme Affection

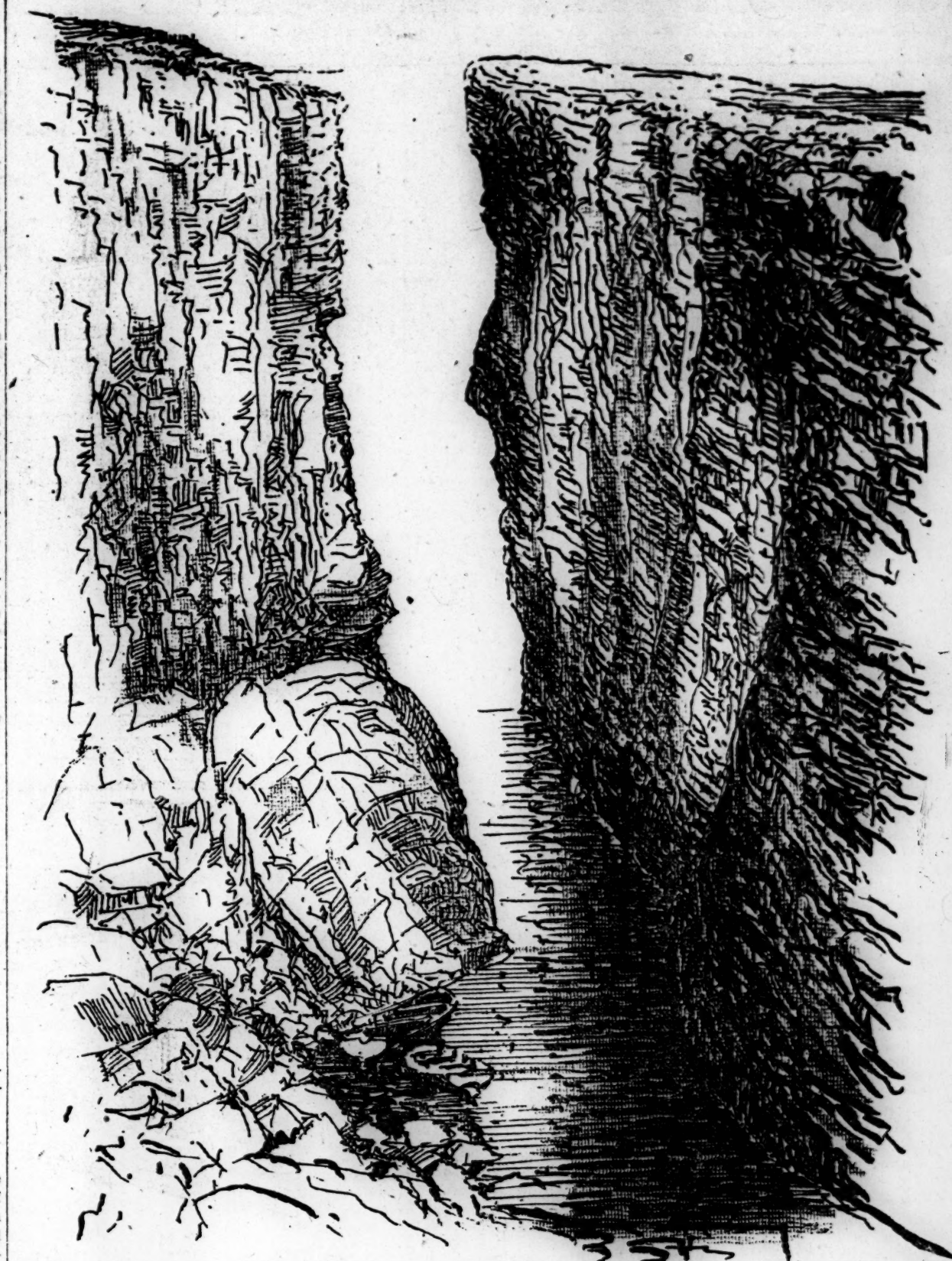
Be strong, live happy, and love; but first of all
Him whom to love is to obey.
—Milton.

Franklin's Philosophy of "Sailing"

An instance of the keen observation of Benjamin Franklin is shown in the following extract from his Autobiography. It refers to one of his voyages to England:

"Our captain of the packet had boasted much, before we sailed, of the swiftness of his ship; unfortunately, when we came to sea, she proved the slowest of ninety-six sail, to his no small mortification. After many conjectures respecting the cause, when we were near another ship almost as dull as ours, which, however, gained upon us, the captain ordered all hands to come aft, and stand as near the ensign staff as possible. We were, passengers included, about forty persons. While we stood there, the ship mended her pace, and soon left her neighbor far behind, which proved clearly what our captain suspected, that she was loaded too much by the head. The casks of water, it seems, had been all placed forward; these he therefore ordered to be moved further aft, on which the ship recovered her character, and proved the best sailer in the fleet."

The captain said she had once gone at the rate of thirteen knots, which is accounted thirteen miles per hour. We had on board, as a passenger, Captain Kennedy of the Navy, who contended



Holm of Noss

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph, by permission of T. & J. Manson, Lerwick, Scotland

The Holm of Noss, Shetland Islands

"William Black went about to dub the Hebrides our Thule; but that title better belongs to the islands of fellow-countrymen—

"Who dwell beyond the Pentland's roar
And watch dim skerries white with
drowning seas;
And hear Æolian moanings of the breeze
Wandering ever about a surf-stream shore;
Beneath broad skies with billowy mist-
wreaths hoar;

"The Orkney and Shetland Isles, whoever were their original inhabitants, became restocked," A. R. Hope Moncreiff says in "The Highlands and Islands of Scotland," "from the kingdom that figures in legendary history as 'Lochlann,' and still plainly keep much of the Scandinavian character, on other coasts of Britain appearing only in patches and strains, or, as in the Southern Hebrides, overlaid by Celtic features. These 'Norddeys' had early been known to Gothic pirates, crushing the nascent Christianity believed to have been planted by Cormac and other disciples of St. Columba."

"The Norwegian Kingdom, converted in turn, established its power more or less firmly all over the Hebrides, with occasional assaults on Ireland and Scotland; and for three

centuries the Orkneys made a Jarldom dependent on Norway. . . . The position of Shetland is more obscure at this period, but till well on in the middle ages all the Hebrides belonged to the archiepiscopal diocese of Trondheim."

"The Shetlands," the writer says, "are grander, wilder, rougher, poorer, colder, wetter, less 'improved' in general, more Norse and primitive. Their industry is rather at sea than on land."

"There is, however, about the scenery of Shetland, the charm of wide spaces, great expanses of sky, and stretches of sea receding into the dim distance. There is also the charm of great cliffs reared sheer out of the water, with white gulls wheeling all about them. The harbor of Lerwick is locked by the precipitous Bressay Island, outside of which lies the sundered Holm of Noss. Almost inaccessible from the sea, it is reached by means of a cradle bridge of rope. In the days of the dreaded press gang if the men folk of the adjacent island received warning in time of the approach of the gang, they used to fly to Noss to escape their clutches, by crossing over the chasm and pulling the cradle after them. They were then safe, and all the King's ships and all the King's men could not get them off again. The women used to let them know when it was safe to come out of hiding."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1917

EDITORIALS

Portugal.

THE ease with which the latest "revolution" in Portugal was suppressed, a short time ago, serves to emphasize, once again, the fact that the Republic has come to stay. It does this in a specially interesting way. Ever since the Republic was first established, some six years ago, risings against the Government have been frequent. In certain sections of the press, all over Europe, these have been made to assume extraordinary importance, and the newspapers so dealing with them have been in no way disconcerted by the consideration that the facts of each case, as they became available, showed the latest revolution to have partaken more of the nature of a comic opera even than any of its many predecessors. The recent rising of the malcontent Machado dos Santos certainly possessed wonderful possibilities in this direction. Proceeding towards Abrantes with 300 soldiers, says a recent description of the incident from Madrid, he was arrested at the gates of that town by the colonel commanding. Many of his companions had already thought better of it, and the remainder gave themselves up. Their leader was delivered to the military authorities of Entroncamento, and was taken to Lisbon and there put on board the Vasco da Gama.

So ended yet another revolution. Nevertheless, the incident was by no means without importance. It is a well established fact that the action was fomented and assisted by the Germanophiles in Spain, and that it was only one amongst many devices resorted to by these people "to put a stick between the legs of the Allies" in the prosecution of the war, as a well-known diplomatist once described such tactics. Machado dos Santos plainly declared that his movement had for its object the prevention of Portugal taking an active share in the war, and in this he was only developing further the policy followed by the Conservatives of the old regime ever since Portugal threw in her lot with the Allies. They have lost no opportunity for promulgating their views. They have urged that the absence of large numbers of men on active service will seriously jeopardize the future of the Republic, and they have insisted that Portugal, with the greater part of her army abroad, would be at the mercy of Spain. Then, in order to prove this latter point, they have done their utmost to stir up strife between the two countries. Rumor has been made to follow rumor, and no amount of denial has been sufficient to prevent the reiteration of these reports. This was specially noticeable in the case of the notorious canard regarding the passage of Portuguese troops across Spanish territory on the way to France. It was emphatically denied by the Portuguese authorities, and even more emphatically denied by the Spanish authorities, but the story has gone on appearing at intervals, in various forms, and with ever new embellishment in the matter of detail.

Now, all these efforts have been singularly unsuccessful, and the position as between republican Portugal and monarchical Spain is steadily becoming clearer. The recent visit to Lisbon of Señor Melquiades Alvarez afforded a notable proof of this better understanding. Señor Alvarez went to Portugal at the head of a mission of the Spanish Reformist Party. His mission, which had for its object the bringing about of better relations between the two countries, had the frank approval of the Spanish Government and the obvious sympathy of the great mass of the Spanish people, and it was, from beginning to end, something in the nature of a triumphal success. Señor Alvarez returned to Madrid "full of enthusiastic optimism as regards the future."

So, the work goes on, and, in spite of any rumors to the contrary, those who fully understand the position in the country recognize that every month that passes finds Portugal more firmly established than ever in her position as a republic, and on better terms than ever before with her monarchical neighbor.

The New Haven Again

THIS newspaper has little inclination to discuss mere rumors regarding the management or the prospects of public utilities; it is only when some fact of outstanding consequence presents itself that, in the public interest, we feel called upon to interpose a question or to express an opinion pertinent to the situation. With special reference to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in common with all well-wishers of the system, we were pleased when Howard Elliott was called upon to bring order out of the chaotic conditions existing in its conduct and operation before and during several years of legislative and legal investigation and controversy. Mr. Elliott had given ample proofs of his ability as a railroad man, and his selection as president of the New Haven system brought with it a comforting assurance to the people of the busiest industrial region of the United States.

It was recognized on all sides that, in view of all the too familiar circumstances, Mr. Elliott, in accepting the presidency of the New Haven system, had assumed a very difficult task, but he deserved the compliment intended when it was said of him, as it often was said, that he was equal to that task. Now that he has been granted a vacation by the Board of Directors, some pointed questions are being propounded to other than the president of the corporation, and the answers are calculated to raise doubts as to the completeness of the success achieved under his management.

For example, one director informs a representative of this newspaper that Mr. Elliott's request for leave of absence comes at an "opportune time," that is, at a time when the New Haven "is rapidly getting into excellent running condition." And he adds: "Various improve-

ments have started or are about to start. The rolling stock and other equipment is much better than it was a year ago, and the net revenue for the six months ending Dec. 31 will show, I believe, something like \$4,300,000 compared with \$3,800,000 for the same six months in 1915." Then right on top of this comes the admission that New Haven stock had just dropped almost to its lowest point, or to 43 3-8, or less than one-sixth of the price it once commanded. And this, it must be remembered, at a time when the railroads of the country have, not only all, but more than, they can do; when, almost without exception, the railroads of the United States are enjoying unparalleled prosperity!

How is it to be explained? Where are the earnings of the New Haven going? If they are being diverted or manipulated with regard to the exigencies of high finance rather than the welfare of the railroad, its patrons and the public, wherein is the authority to be found for such action, and what are the interests thus engaged in draining the resources of the once magnificent property? Why are improvements only just begun, or about to begin? Have Howard Elliott's hands been tied; have his energies been shackled; has he been free-handed to manage the New Haven as a railroad man of his ability could and should, or has he, like his predecessor, been gradually transformed into a Wall Street automaton?

It is pertinent, surely, to inquire why the securities of the road are near the lowest, while its business is at or near the highest, in the history of the corporation.

Russian Trade Revival

THE article recently contributed by M. de Danilowicz to La Renaissance, of Paris, on present trade and commercial conditions in Russia, is deserving of careful study. M. de Danilowicz, quite clearly, knows his subject well, and, whilst calling attention with satisfaction to the rapid growth which has taken place in Russian trade and commerce, during the past two years, does not fail to notice the view that watchful attention in this connection is urgently necessary.

The war, M. de Danilowicz considers, has undoubtedly aroused Russia from a deep lethargy concerning industrial and commercial matters. Many circumstances have contributed and are still contributing to this end, but chief amongst them, perhaps, ought to be placed the necessity, which the war has imposed on the Russian manufacturer and merchant, for "attempting the impossible." In most cases that was all that was necessary to its achievement. Lack of means of communication, and many similar obstacles have, hitherto, deterred the Russian business man from making the first attempt, and he has been largely content to leave the development of his country's resources to capitalists from abroad. All this, however, is now changed. With "Go in and do the best you can with what you have," as a kind of national motto, the Russian business man is finding a thousand doors flung open to him. The lack of a number of products has resulted in the creation of a whole series of new enterprises, and the financial energy of the country is increasing from day to day. Metallurgical companies, electro-technical companies, companies formed for the sale of manufactured goods, for the utilization of the immense forests of Russia and, above all, for the development of exportation, in view of the undoubted widening of the market for Russian raw materials after the war, these are only some amongst the many enterprises with which the Russian business world is at present concerned.

The condition especially to be guarded against in all this is, of course, overspeculation as the result of something very like financial inflation. The financial position of Russia may be unquestionably sound, but it cannot be left out of account that, as M. de Danilowicz points out, 5,500,000,000 roubles have been placed on the Russian market, since the war, in the form of State bank notes. Quite recently the Minister of Finance issued a warning in regard to the matter, and it must be quite clear, to anyone who has studied the question, that such a warning was timely. A nation which, in the matter of trade, is largely self-contained may, with safety, work on a much smaller gold reserve than a nation which has large dealings abroad. Russia is, at present, in the former position; but she probably has no wish to continue in that position a moment longer than may be strictly necessary. She would be well advised, therefore, to do nothing which would add to her difficulties in making the change back into normal conditions.

No Confiscation in Mexico

EXCEPT in a friendly, or, at the most, in an advisory capacity, it is difficult to see how the United States may legitimately interfere with the making by Mexicans of the kind of Constitution they think Mexico should have. Nor does it appear that Secretary Lansing is undertaking to go any farther than this when he calls attention to certain provisions in the proposed new instrument which he thinks will work to the detriment of his country's interests. In a communication which he has addressed to First Chief Carranza, through Charles B. Parker, American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, Mr. Lansing calls attention to clauses, provisions, and articles in the present draft of the new Constitution which appear to be objectionable.

In one place the Executive, for instance, is endowed with the power to expropriate property without judicial recourse, and in another commercial companies are forbidden to own properties of a greater area than is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which they are formed, placing the power to determine the area necessary in the hands of the Executive. An article providing that there shall be no exemption from taxation also receives attention, and it is held by the Secretary of State that if these, or any of them, in view of the concessions now existing, were given retroactive effect they would prove confiscatory.

Another article, dealing with the expulsion of obnoxious foreigners, permits the Executive to expel anyone, without recourse to appeal, whose presence is deemed

inadvisable by him. This is objected to because it is not in accord with the usual practice of nations, which requires in such cases that cause be shown. Finally, an article in the revised organic law of the neighboring Republic is objected to by Mr. Lansing because it stipulates that special concessions must be obtained by exploiters of oil lands, allowing companies now owning such lands one year in which to obtain these new and special concessions in order to protect rights already acquired. The position of Washington is that this article apparently means virtual nationalization of Mexican oil lands, and that it might prove confiscatory of foreign-owned property.

Anybody familiar with what might be termed the predatory period in Mexican history, beginning in the height of the Diaz régime and checked, if not ended, by the revolution, will be able to read into the phases of the new Constitution of the Republic, thus objected to, an effort on the part of the de facto Government to unload an incubus. Perhaps the effort is made crudely; perhaps it is made without due regard for what other governments would call vested rights, but, at all events, it would be difficult to deny, upon ethical grounds, the right of the present Mexican régime to nullify as many as possible, and as completely as possible, special privileges, franchises, and concessions obtained by unscrupulous exploiters from a dishonest government.

It is quite as much in the interest of Mexico as it is in the interest of the United States and other nations that, in the attempt to repair past wrongs, injustice shall not be inflicted upon innocent investors. The United States, and other nations whose citizens are now financially interested in Mexican enterprises, must of necessity protest against confiscatory proceedings. In fact, General Carranza should know, if he does not, that confiscation cannot be permitted, nor can expulsion of foreigners from the country at any time, without justifiable cause, be tolerated. Mr. Lansing is reasoning with General Carranza as one friend reasons with another, and General Carranza is not dull of comprehension, or altogether stubborn.

First of Skyscraper Builders

A RECITAL of certain facts in a dispatch from Chicago, a few days ago, included references to Francis P. Owings, the originator of "skyscraper" architecture. In 1893 it was a common remark, among the hundreds of thousands of visitors who flocked to the World's Fair, that Chicago itself was the most interesting of all the exhibits. This was not an exaggeration, for these visitors from all parts of the earth, if hitherto entire strangers to Chicago, had never before seen such towering structures. Francis P. Owings had been a bold adventurer in lofty architecture in the early '80s; it was near the middle of that decade that he startled architects and engineers by announcing that his next effort would take the form of a twelve-story office building! There were many skeptics, but he obtained the necessary capital, and the Bedford Building was the result. Then he erected some other notable structures, since dwarfed, and his achievements inspired the architects and engineers, who had doubted and scoffed, to improve upon his methods. It was this inspiration that won for Chicago architectural distinction above all her sisters in 1893.

Owings, during his early ventures, knew little or nothing of the possibilities of steel and terra cotta, but the "skeleton" method of construction, which has made all the high office buildings of later years possible, was adopted by him as soon as architects and engineers had proved its safety and practicability, so that he was among those who could claim a share of credit for the creation of the skyline that excited the admiration, as well as the wonder, of the great crowds that thronged to the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago had scores of "skyscrapers" before New York began the erection of such structures. New York has long had more and higher "skyscrapers" than Chicago, but the latter fact does not deprive the city on Lake Michigan of first honors in this particular. The buildings that form the skyline of which the metropolis of the country is today so proud were made possible by Chicago's innovation in architectural engineering.

In the latter half of the '80s, multitudes of people paused daily, on the principal streets of Chicago, to observe the marvelous process by which fifteen and twenty-story buildings were being constructed from bottom to top entirely independent of the walls. At dizzy heights, derricks overhanging the thoroughfares tossed ponderous steel beams, with workmen astride, in the air, while at lower levels other men, astride other ponderous beams, were throwing and catching red-hot bolts as boys throw and catch balls. Within five years the whole appearance of the business section of the city had been changed.

When the World's Fair opened there were dozens of "skyscrapers" with from 300 to 700 rooms already occupied, and other dozens of greater capacity were being built. New Yorkers, as well as Philadelphians and Bostonians, during the progress of the exposition, might be seen along the principal streets at any time, straining their necks and gazing in unconcealed wonder at the Owings, the Tacoma, the Chamber of Commerce, the Manhattan, the Rookery, the Monon, the Temple Court, the Royal Insurance, the Brother Jonathan, the Rialto, the Counselman, and other of the great office buildings of that period.

Was Chicago conscious of the wonder and admiration it was compelling at that time, even from New Yorkers, Philadelphians and Bostonians? Decidedly, yes! We read, for instance, in a guide book of that city, published in 1891:

The traveler stranger to whom the great cities of the world are familiar, however impressed he may become with the manners and customs of our people, or with their methods of doing business, and however loath he may be to admit the justice of our claims to preeminence in other respects, must acknowledge that this is the best-built city in the universe today. For nearly twenty years, or since the great fire of 1871 swept over the business center of the city, and laid it in ruins, architecture in Chicago

has been steadily marching forward until we are enabled now to point out some of the grandest achievements of the art to be found on the face of the earth.

It will, no doubt, be seen by the reader that Chicago was no less unique in point of modesty than in point of architecture, twenty-five years ago.

Notes and Comments

THE Star-Bulletin of Honolulu, speaking of the near and welcome coming of prohibition to Hawaii, and of the recent decision of the National Model License League of the United States to move for restriction of licenses, for the automatic removal of lawbreakers from the liquor trade, and for other reforms calculated to make the traffic "respectable," takes note of the marvelous change that has recently come over the liquor business. Instead of displaying a defiant attitude it is now positively abject in its demeanor. "For years," says our insular contemporary, "the big liquor interests have been steeped in politics; have defended and sheltered lawbreakers; have worked industriously to increase instead of lessen licenses; have refused concessions. But they are on the run now." They are not only on the run, but they seem to be running round in a circle.

A THIRD-CLASS carriage on the Metropolitan swings open its doors to a file of men carrying pack and rifle—they are British infantrymen "straight from France." Mud-colored and voluminous in their khaki overcoats—puttees to match—British "Tommy's" home on leave, and the undemonstrative Londoners, men and women, give up their seats.

CYNICS have pointed to the big dining hall and ample cellar of Monticello, whenever reference has been made to Thomas Jefferson's democratic simplicity. Especially are they fond of pointing to the butler's pantry off the one and the storerooms in the other when the inauguration day horse-litching story is told. These unbelievers should blush when they read, under an Atlanta, Ga., date line, that "Thomas Jefferson's dinner, on the day when he signed the Declaration of Independence, was carried in a basket that is now in the possession of J. A. McDonald of Lee County, Georgia, according to proofs which Mr. McDonald says he has in his possession." But what are proofs to the cynical?

IN THE memoir attached to the recently published "Charles Lister: Letters and Recollections," Lord Ribblesdale has many interesting stories to tell of his son. One of them affords a characteristic glimpse of Mr. Balfour. Both at Eton and at Oxford, Lister evinced a strong sympathy with socialism. At Oxford he was a kind of rallying point for "progressive politics," and later he caused his mother some distress by joining the I. L. P. But she was reassured, Lord Ribblesdale says, by Mr. Balfour, who was "mildly interested and approving." Indeed he pointed out to her that "Charles would get all sorts of experience and some sort of special knowledge" which might be of more use to him afterwards than if he kept "selling platitudes," or indulged in other such approved activities. This, surely, was the author of the famous "Defense of Philosophic Doubt" in his most judicial mood.

WRITING of his son's career as a member of the Independent Labor Party, Lord Ribblesdale refers with delightful humor to a memorable I. L. P. meeting held at Gisburne, on the family estate near Clitheroe. "Speeches," he says, "were made by leading extremists, slightly cramped in style by their courteous reservations in favor of one particular park and one particular proprietor."

BY A vote of 66 to 27 the lower House of the South Dakota Legislature, one day last week, passed a resolution which, with the Governor's signature, provides for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. The Senate had already adopted the resolution. Although an equal suffrage amendment was defeated in South Dakota at the November election, there are good reasons for believing that it is worth while to try again, and to keep on trying. The suffrage movement owes all of its recent successes to persistence.

THE future of the motion-picture business in the United States, and elsewhere, no doubt, is more than ever in the hands of the producers and theater managers. The public has had a taste of nearly all the brands of films conceivable, and the novelty has grown a little threadbare. The people are showing a disposition to act as their own censors, and there is no doubt that they will prove the most effective and efficient ones. The premonitory warning has been sounded, and the wise purveyor is the one who listens and understands.

THE inhabitants of the recent, or as yet, Danish West Indies have a treat awaiting them, with the formal and official transfer of the islands to the United States, the building of some magnificent American winter resort hotels, and the getting of any price they may ask for fresh eggs, butter, and milk. The patrons of the hotels, not the proprietors, will do the treating.

THE main thing is to be right. But next to this the important thing often is to convince others that you are right. The debating societies of several decades ago graduated many future successful lawyers, preachers, and political leaders. There is something in the clash of arguments in the open forum, where the mental gladiator must rely upon his ability to force an advantage quickly, that fits men for success. Realizing this, no doubt, a class of men meets regularly in Toledo, O., for instruction and practice in the forensic art. The members work during the day, but they realize that it is worth the effort to get the benefits of this modern revival of an aged institution. Now, if some community will restore the spelling bee, needed improvement may be made in another direction.